

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Tourism is an ancient phenomenon. It is the travelling condition performed by human being and it is one of the largest businesses in the world. At present tourism is recognized as one of the chief industries throughout the world. Every country tries to get benefit from tourism. In many countries, it is one of the major sources of foreign exchange and employment. The World Tourism Organization (WTO 1993) defines tourism as, "Traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes. The Rome conference on tourism in 1963 defined tourism as 'a visit to a country other than one's own or where one usually resides and works'. According to the Tourism Society of Britain," tourism is the temporary short-period movement of people to destination outside the places where they normally live, work; and activities during their stay at these destinations." This definition includes the movement of people for all purposes.

Nepal is unique destination of tourism. It is the country of Mt. Everest, birth place of Lord Buddha and Goddess Sita, home of world's famous Gorkha Soldiers and the land of living goddess along with rich and diverse culture and heritage (*Kunwar 2006*). Tourism stats 2011/12 show that Overall tourism plays a vital role in the process of national development which is a boon to a country with other limited sources. In Nepal, tourism is not only an important source of foreign currency but also a major employment generating industry. In this modern world, tourism industry has been growing at an outstanding rate and it has appeared as the world's largest and greatest export industry. The tourism industry's contribution to the national economy and employment has been swelling. Its contribution to the national gross domestic product (GDP) and employment stood at 6.7 percent and 6.9 percent in 2019 – (Central Bureau of Statistics) The importance of tourism in Nepal is underlined by the fact that the total contribution of travel and tourism to GDP was 8.8 per cent in 2011 (WTTC 2013). Due to a surge in tourist arrivals, the amount of foreign exchange earnings from tourism also jumped from Rs11.71 billion in 2000-01 to Rs75.80 billion in 2017-18. Tourism revenue in 2017-18 was equivalent to 9.9 percent of the

total foreign exchange earnings that year. The number of international tourists in Nepal has been increasing over the years. Arrivals more than doubled from 464,000 in 2000 to 1.17 million in 2018.

As Nepal slowly emerges out of political instability and moves towards a relatively stable political and economic environment, the country's tourism industry is experiencing a phoenix-like growth to attract investments.

Possessing eight of the ten highest mountains in the world, Nepal is known as one of the most visited adventure tourism destinations in the world. The mighty Himalayas, colorful mountains, and cheerful faces always attract the tourist. Nepalese are the ones who can smile even they are suffering from sorrows. The tourism industry employs 42% of the total working population, which depicts that most of the Nepalese are dependent on the tourism industry for their livelihood. Today, the responsible tourism is practiced by the Government of Nepal to ensure that environmental degradation does not occur as a product of tourism activities (NTB, 2010). Tourism has a variety of economic impacts. Tourists contribute to sales, profits, jobs, tax revenues, and income in an area. The most direct effects occur within the primary tourism 15 sectors such as lodging, restaurants, transportation, amusements, and retail trade. Through secondary effects, tourism affects most sectors of the economy. An economic impact analysis of tourism activity normally focuses on changes in sales, income, and employment in a region resulting from tourism activity (*TRPAP, 2004*).

The history of tourism planning started when the first five years plan (1956-61) came into existence with the establishment of Department of Tourism in 1959 which is found important in Nepalese economy. Tourism is a forefront industry in context of globalization, help as to put forward our unique product to international market that can generate income and employment (Upadhaya, 2008). Tourism industry is playing a crucial role in the overall development of Nepal.

Nepal has a huge potentiality for tourism and entrepreneurship development with its natural beauty spreading across rivers, lake, hills, mountains and other socio cultural diversity. In Nepal, there is the possibility of all kinds of tourism including mountain tourism, adventure tourism, sports tourism, agro tourism, eco-tourism, cultural tourism, religious tourism, heritage tourism, village tourism, urban tourism and so on. Some of the most famous tourism districts, destinations and regions in Nepal are:

Kathmandu, Pokhara, Chitawan, Bardiya, Manang, Mustang, Solukhumbu, Annapurna region, Khumbu region, and so forth. Some of the other most notable tourist destinations are Rara lake, Seshokunsu lake, Tilicho lake, Gosaikunda, Mardi hill trekking, Ganesh mountain, Trishuli, Saptakoshi, Karnali.Bheri, Rapti and Mahakali river. These locations and destinations are famous for trekking, hiking, sports, paragliding, boating, rafting, canoeing, jip safari, jungle safari, hunting, fishing, elephant riding, horse riding, worshipping, eating local foods, exploring local cultures and hospitality etc. Nepal owns ten world heritage sites including Pashupatinath, Swayambhunath, Sagarmatha national park, birth place of Lord Buddha, Lumbini and other.

At the same time the country is facing numerous problems in this sector. Among them weak infrastructure, poor transportation and communication facilities, lack of appropriate accommodation facilities in various tourist destinations are the major hindrances of the tourism industry in Nepal. Likewise, identification and development of such destinations, their advertisement within and abroad as well as political insatiability since long are also equally responsible for weakening the growth of tourism sector in the country.

Surkhet District, a part of Karnali province, is one of the ten districts of Karnali located about 600 kilometres (373 mi) west of the national capital Kathmandu. The district's area is 2,488.64 square kilometres (960.87 sq mi) which is longest in Nepal. It had 288,527 population in 2001 and 350,804 in 2011 which male comprised 169,461 and female 181,381. It is the district headquarters of Surkhet and commercial hub of the Karnali state of the new federal republic. Birendranagar is a city/ municipality in Surkhet District which the researcher should understand in this research study as a Surkhet valley.

Tourist attractions in Surkhet valley/ Birendranagar municipality are places like Kakrebihar temple, Bulbule Lake, Deutibajai temple, Mangalgadhi, Gothikanda, Sahid Park, Zero Dam, Ghantaghar, Bheri River and others with religious as well as historic values are popular all over the world. Kakrebihar is the remains of an old Buddhist Monastery (palace), which is in the list of national heritage sites in Nepal.

Birendranagar is one of Nepal's few cities built under a master plan. Popularly known as "Gateway to karnali", visitors can find hundreds of hotel and restaurant which is

increasing in trend. Rara (biggest lake of Nepal), Shey phoksundo lake, five religious sites inside Dailekh, Kubinde lake (Salyan) and several picturesque terrains can be taken into account which can be travelled through Ratna and Karnali Highway which passes through Surkhet Birendranagar. Surkhet is open to Tourist connecting way to Kailash Mansarovar Tibet through Flights and helicopter charter from Surkhet. Shortest fast track of Nepal named Hilsha that connects Chinese and Indian border is under construction. Surkhet is accessible by air service and roads from various parts of the country. Ratna highway links it to the rest of Nepal. Karnali Highway links Surkhet to the remote Western Karnali region. Surkhet Airport in Birendranagar has regular and scheduled flights to Kathmandu, Nepalgunj, Jumla and other districts. The Karnali districts are connected through regular domestic flights of Surkhet.

So that this study explores the tourism attractions and facilities and identify the problems of tourism in Surkhet Valley specifically of Kakrebihar.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Tourism development is the backbone of the economic development of developing countries like Nepal. Majority of the population 85.8% of Nepal lives in rural areas (Kunwar, 2006). Rural people have not yet been able to create much economic opportunities. There are many people who have been deprived of the benefit of the tourism development. Karnali province is one of the poorest province in terms of economy, education and health so that if we can develop Surkhet valley which is the capital city of Karnali province as one of the major tourist destination in Nepal, Surkhet valley, rural villages of Surkhet and other near districts, cities and villages can generate income and improve their economy. They can supply their goods and services to the Surkhet valley, they can promote their cultures, traditions, rituals, advertise their own places, labor exchange etc.

Tourism development is one of the top-priorities of Nepal Government as it has huge potential for foreign exchange earnings and latent possibilities to address the problems relating to poverty. It also contributes to extend the international affair among countries. Tourism is one of the most important industries of Nepal. However all the benefit of tourism is taken by a few places, cities and villages as Kathmandu, Pokhara, Chitwan, Lumbini, Manang etc. Realizing this problem, this research is conducted to find out the main tourism destination and current situation or status of

the tourism and further or future potentiality of tourism development in the Surkhet valley which is fruitful to make this place/valley to be known for the domestic and international tourists.

There are very few research done in the field of tourism development in the Surkhet valley and even less and less about Kakrebihar, both by government and private sector. So, this research is based on micro level with the study of Prospects and problems of tourism development in Surkhet valley with special focus on Kakrebihar which has provided the new concept of tourism development for our nation as well.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

- i) To explore the tourism attractions and facilities in the Surkhet valley
- ii) To identify the problems of tourism in the Surkhet valley specifically of Kakrebihar.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The present study aims to analyze the current status, prospects and problems of tourism development in the Surkhet valley in general. Nepal has many tourist attractions and opportunities to tourism development but they are in shadow. The silent significance of the study is that, though it is being rich in tourism resources, people do not know about uniqueness and beauties of Surkhet valley, so this study portrays and consider Surkhet valley as one of the prospective and unique place of glories, cultural land, valley of temples and lakes and greenery place which can attract tourist so that there is the creation of direct, indirect and induced employment opportunities and also change the way of living of the people. For instance, there is the creation and availability of many types of opportunities such as, tourist guide, operation of hotel and restaurant, selling of local goods and many more which can offer and welcome the increasing number of tourist and provides satisfactory pleasures to the visitors. It helps to increase GDP of the countries as well as extension of International Aid and Relations.

This study help to explore the problem and prospects of tourism development, which may be also beneficial to the government, planners, policy makers, social workers and others. It is beneficial to the readers and researchers for further investigation and useful to concerned bodies for the formulation and implementation of plans and

policies for the sustainable tourism development in Surkhet valley. Beside that Nepal Tourism Board (NTB) and other tourism stakeholders and actors are benefited by the finding of the study. Government of Nepal aims to develop tourism in each rural/municipalities. The study is helpful in the aim of the government of Nepal too.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

The study may have the following limitations:-

1. The present study covers only the Surkhet valley with emphasis on Kakrebihar as the study area in terms of prospects and problems of tourism development, tourism destinations, current tourism entrepreneurship activities and so on.
2. The Household survey and key informant interview have carried out only in the Surkhet Valley and at the tourist destinations of the Surkhet valley at local level with the hotel owners, domestic and international tourists, few scholars and with local people. So this research study has gathered data from local level only. So that the variables and characters may not fit or represent the all villages, towns and a whole country.
3. Financial and time bound may be the other constraints or limitations of the study.
4. Political affiliations, gender biasness and psychological attitude of the people may be the other factors that may affect the responses.

1.6 Organization of the Study

This study has been organized into five sections. The first part includes the introduction. It covers the background of the study (general information about the possibilities and challenges/ problems of tourism development in the Surkhet valley), statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, limitation of the study and organization of the study. The second chapter deals with the Review of the Literature. The third chapter states research methodology. It describes the rationale for the selection of the study area, research design, nature and sources of data, universe and sampling, data collection tools and techniques, household survey, interview with key informants, observation, and data analysis. The fourth chapter presents the data presentation and analysis of the study area. The last chapter of the study offers Summary or finding, conclusion and suggestion or recommendation.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

This section consists of the comprehensive review of concept of tourism, its history in the world along with Nepal, tourism development efforts/ plans in Nepal by government and other concerned stakeholders, Prospects and Problems of Tourism in Nepal with specific reference to Surkhet Valley and Kakrebihar. This literature review is following the funnel approach (general to specific order).

2.1 Theoretical/ Conceptual Review

i) Introduction and definition of tourism:

The English-language word tourist was used in 1772 and tourism in 1811. These words derive from the word tour, which comes from Old English turian, from Old French torner, from Latin tornare - "to turn on a lathe", which is itself from Ancient Greek tornos - "lathe".

It is believed that the word tour in the context of tourism became established in the English language by the eighteenth century. On the other hand, according to oxford dictionary, the word tourism first came to light in the English in the nineteenth century (1811) from a Greek word 'tomus' meaning a round shaped tool. Tourism as a phenomenon means the movement of people (both within and across the national borders). Tourism means different things to different people because it is an abstraction of a wide range of consumption activities which demand products and services from a wide range of industries in the economy.

Bhatia, 2001 defined tourism in the modern sense of the world as a phenomena of modern times based on the increased need for recuperation and change of air, the awakened, and cultivated appreciation of scenic beauty, the pleasure in, and the enjoyment of nature and in particularly brought about by the increasing mingling of various nations and classes of human society, as a result of the development of commerce, industry and trade, and the perfection of the means of transport'.

Professor Huziker and Krapf of the Berne university in 1942 defined tourism as 'the sum total of phenomena and relationship arising from travel and stay of nonresidents,

in so far as they do not lead to permanent residence and are not connected with any earning activities'.

Another broad definition was formulated by IASET and the tourism society of Cardiff in 1981, tourism may be defined in terms of the particular activities selected by choice and undertaken outside the home environment. Tourism may or may not involve overnight stay away from the home.

On 4th march 1993, the international organization responsible for tourism, the World Tourism Organization (UN-WTO) gave modern definition of tourism as 'tourism is defined as the activities of persons traveling to and staying in place outside their usual environment for more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited. The use of this broad concept makes it possible to identify tourism between countries as well as tourism within a country. Tourism refers to all activities of visitors, including both tourists (overnight visitors) and 'same day visitors'.

In general way tourism can be defined as the temporary movement of the people to destinations away from their usual place or normal habitat, the activities entered upon during their stay in those destination and the facilities developed to provide their requirements / needs. The study of tourism involves the motivation and experience of tourists on the one hand, the expectations of and adjustment made by the local residents of the concerned area, and the role played by the several interceding agencies of moving, housing, feeding, and entertaining people as they go from a place of their habitat to another for business and or pleasure. The industry primarily incorporates five groups of activities, i.e., transportation, accommodation, catering/retail, recreation, and travel related services.

Tourism as a phenomenon involves the movement of people within their own country or across the national borders. It is composed of *three elements*:

Man(the human element as the creator of the act of tourism),

Space(the physical element to be necessarily covered by the act itself), and

Time(the temporal element which is composed by the trip itself and the stay at the destination).

These elements constitute the essential conditions for the existence of the phenomenon of tourism. There could be no tourism act without them.

ii) Characteristics of Tourism:

Tourism have several unique characteristics as follows;

1. Intangible nature of services- The essential difference between goods and services is that goods are produced but services are performed.
2. Inseparability- This means that the act of production and consumption is simultaneous and takes place in the same environment, not in the consumer's home environment. It also means that most of the staff of the service companies have some consumer contact and are seen by the customer.
3. Perishability- Products can be stored for future sale; services cannot. Services are perishable "like a running tap in a sink with no plug". The sale of an empty hotel room, airline seat is lost forever. Services, more importantly, the time available to experience them, cannot be stored. For example, there is only one chance to enjoy a summer vacation in 1990.
4. No possibility of creating and holding stocks- Linked with the inseparability and perishability that it is not possible for a service producer to create a stock of products to be used to satisfy daily fluctuations in demand.
5. Heterogeneity- This means that every service performance is unique to each customer.
6. Particular Characteristics of Travel and Tourism Services- Besides the basic characteristics common to all services, there are three further features that are particularly relevant to travel and tourism services. These are;

7. Seasonality and demand fluctuations- It is a characteristic of most leisure tourism markets that demand fluctuates greatly between seasons of the year. As a result, the occupancies in many tourism businesses increase to 90 to 100 per cent in the high season but drops to 30 per cent or less in the low season.

In addition, seasonal closure of many leisure tourism businesses is common as well. These demand variations in tourism is more important because of perishability. That is why, generating demand when there is less demand, is always the major preoccupation for marketing managers.

8. Interdependence of tourism products- The fortunes of tourism attractions in a destination are linked. Since a vacationer chooses attractions at a destination together with the products of accommodation, transport, catering etc., all organizations should function in coordination.

9. High fixed costs of service operations- In the travel and tourism industry, it is generally the case that the operations have high fixed costs and relatively low variable costs. This fact focuses all service operators' attention on the need to generate extra demand. Since most large scale businesses are obliged to operate on a very narrow margin between total cost and total revenue because of intense competition, plus or minus one percentage point in average load factors makes the difference between profit or loss.

iii) Elements/ Components of Tourism:

-) These are the most important factors to attract the tourists towards the motivated destinations.
-) These attract tourists by providing all the facilities towards the destinations.
-) These elements are as follows:

1) Attraction:

-) It is the most important element & object that attract people to travel.
-) It includes cultural sites, archeological sites, historical buildings & monuments or scenery like flora & fauna, beach, resorts, mountains, national parks.

in return of cash per day. E.g. Youth Hostel, Dharmasalas, Pati-Pauwa, Tourist holiday villages etc.

4) Amenities:

-) Extra facilities & services required to the guest while traveling.
-) Facilities complement to the attraction.
-) It also provides facilities like providing visa, tickets etc.
-) Two types of amenities:
 - a) Natural: Seashores, sea bath, fishing, rock climbing, trekking, sightseeing, river, sunrise etc.
 - b) Man made: Dance, Music, Drama, Cinema, Swimming Pool, Fair & Festivals, and Internet etc.

- Travel between a tourist home area and a destination
- Temporary and short term visit
- Use variety of tourist facilities
- Will undertake activities associated with tourism, including visit for business or VFR
- Results in positive or negative impacts.

-Ray Youell

iv) Types of Tourism:

1. Leisure recreation and holidays
2. Visiting friend and relatives
3. Business and profession
4. Health treatment
5. Religion/ Pilgrimage
6. Other (sports , crews of public carrier)

*(Proposed by the UN based on purpose of travel)

1. Natural based tourism

1.1 Ecotourism

1.2 Marine Ecotourism

1.3 Geo-Tourism

1.4 Agro-tourism

1.5 Astrological Tourism

2. Cultural Based Tourism

2.1 Cultural and Traditional Tourism

2.2 Historical Tourism

2.3 Rural Tourism

3. Special Interest Tourism

3.1 Health Tourism

3.2 Meditation Tourism

3.3 Ethnic Tourism

3.4 Sports Tourism

3.5 Adventure Travel

3.6 Home/Farm Stay

3.7 Long Stay

3.8 Incentive Travel

3.9 MICE (Meeting, Incentive, Conference, Exhibition)

3.10 Mixed tourism

**(According to UNWTO)*

Depending on the various books, research journals, articles and sources, generally tourism could be categorized as follows:

1. On the basis of Origin and Destination•

- Incoming tourism
- Outgoing tourism
- Internal tourism

2. On the basis of Movement Patterns•

- Residential tourism
- Seasonal tourism
- Roving tourism

3. On the basis of Seasonal Character of Tourism

- Winter tourism
- Summer tourism
- Circumstantial tourism

4. On the basis of the Incentives

- Recreational tourism
- Pleasure tourism or Leisure tourism
- Sporting tourism
- Business or Technical tourism

5. On the basis of Socio-economic aspects of demand

- Self-financing tourism
- Juvenile tourism
- Social tourism

6. On the basis of Range

- Domestic tourism Or Internal tourism
- International tourism

7. On the basis of Sociological Aspects

- Mass tourism
- Popular tourism
- Social tourism

8. On the basis of Purpose of Visit

- Holiday tourism
- Business tourism
- Common Interest Tourism

2.2 Historical Review of Tourism

i) Brief History of Tourism Development in the World

Travel for leisure purposes has evolved from an experience reserved for very few people into something enjoyed by many. Historically, the ability to travel was reserved for royalty and the upper classes. From ancient Roman times through to the

17th century, young men of high standing were encouraged to travel through Europe on a “grand tour” (*Ghimire, 2003*) Through the Middle Ages, many societies encouraged the practice of religious pilgrimage, as reflected in Chaucer’s *Canterbury Tales* and other literature.

Different tourism experts categorized development of tourism into 6 stages/ eras, and these are as under:

1. The Empire Era (BC to 5th century)
2. The Middle age Era (5th to 14th century)
3. The Renaissance Era (14th to 16th century)
4. The Grand Tour Era (1613 to 1785 A.D)
5. The Mobility Era (1800 to 1944)
6. The Modern Era (1945 to present)

1. The Empire Era (BC to 5th century)

The Empire Era are started from the time of the Egyptians to the Greek and finally came to an end with the fall of the Roman Empire. During the time, people began travelling in large numbers for governmental, commercial, educational and religious purposes. Factors that influence people to travel during the Empire era:

-) Affluent population with time and money to travel.
-) Safe and easy travel.
-) Widely accepted currencies.
-) Widely used language.
-) Legal system which protects personal safety.

2. The Middle age and Renaissance Era (5th to 14th century)

Travel almost disappeared during the Middle Ages where travel became dangerous and sporadic. The travel situation during the middle Ages:

- ✓ Transportation and Safety declined
- ✓ Less acceptance of currencies and less knowledge of common languages
- ✓ Some travel by crusaders to Holy Lands
- ✓ Marco polo’ s historic travel in the late 13th century
- ✓ The rebirth in travel emerged slowly during the Renaissance Era (14th to 16th century)

- ✓ Trade routes slowly began to reopen ,as commercial activities grew and the merchants ventured into new territories
- ✓ Increased interest in travel for commerce and pleasure

3. The Grand Tour Era (1613 to 1785 A.D)

-) Trend of luxurious travel started by Wealthy English.
-) Developed as a status symbol and spread throughout Europe.
-) Goal was to experience the “Civilized World” and study the arts and sciences.
-) These travel often lasted for several years.
-) Growth in travel for business reasons.

4. The Mobility Era (1800 to 1944)

-) Growing economic activity.
-) Increase in systems, modes, and speeds of travel (roads, railroads, steamships)
-) Thomas Cook (Father of Tourism) developed tour packages for mass travel.
-) Invention of automobile and airplane expanded freedom to travel.
-) In 1841, Thomas Cook organized the first tour for a group of 570 to attend a temperance rally in Leicester, England.

5. The Modern Era (1945 to present)

-) Paid vacations introduced in the early 1990s made leisure travel possible for working and middle classes.
-) Millions of people were introduced to international travel during World War II.
-) Advent of Jet travel shortened travel time.
-) Time, money, safety and interest in travel led to unparalleled growth of tourism.
-) Development of mass tourism.

ii) Brief History of Tourism in Nepal

Nepal has established itself as a travelers and backpacker's destination, exhibiting its breathtaking landscapes, pristine lakes, and rivers, mighty mountains, diverse cultures and traditions affixed by peace and harmony. Tourism has not only helped with the exchange of culture and traditions, ideas and principles, beliefs and ethics among nations but also has helped Nepal with its financial growth and liberty. In 2019, tourism alone contributed 11.5% of the country's GDP. As a result, Nepal is highly dependent on tourism for obvious reasons and has become an integral part in transforming the socio-economic scenario of Nepal.

Tourism History after Unification of Nepal

Nepal was initially scattered into thousands of kingdoms until its unification by King Prithivi Narayan Shah in 1767 AD.

1792 AD: A military official, Captain Kirk Patric made an official visit in order to collect facts about Nepal. He also wrote a book named- An Account of the Kingdom of Nepal which helped introduce Nepal to the outside world.

1816 AD: Treaty of Sugauli was signed between Nepal and the East India Company, the start of regular visits by the British officials to Nepal.

1850- 51 AD: Then prime minister, Janga Bahadur Rana visited Britain which introduced Nepal and its people to Europe.

1911/21 AD: King George V and Prince of Wales visited Nepal to hunt tigers.

Data from earliest published records of foreign visitors to Nepal found in Percival London's book "Nepal" reveal visit made by 153 Europeans (mostly British) to Kathmandu between the periods of 1881 to 1925 AD.

Tourism in Nepal after the 1950s

Nepal was sealed off from the outside world under the autocratic Rana regime and with the fall of 104 years of Rana administration, Nepal witnessed development in every sector, including tourism. Only a handful of tourists were granted visit in Nepal before 1950, mainly for trading, climbing and pilgrimage purposes.

1950 AD: Maurice Herzog became the first person to summit Annapurna 1- the tenth highest mountain in the world.

1952 AD: A Swiss geologist Tony Hagen was employed for the government of Nepal to map the geography of Nepal. He traveled 14000 kilometers in the Himalayas and retired in 1972 AD.

A group of wealthy tourists, constituting of students started traveling from England to Nepal via Eastern Europe, Turkey, Kashmir, Manali and finally to Nepal for research and climbing purpose.

1953 AD: An unprecedented ascent of Mount Everest by Tenzing Norgay and Sir Edmund Hillary.

The 1950s is considered to be the golden era of the tourism industry in Nepal. World-famous and mighty summits (over 8000 meters) were conquered, not only popularizing Nepal to the world but also paving the way for future tourism industries in Nepal.

1995 AD: Nepal issued a first tourist visa under the tenacious request of Boris Lissanevitch, an esteemed hotelier. He requested then crown prince Mahendra to send tourists under Thomas Cook & Sons Ltd to Nepal in which 20 people arrived from Calcutta as tourists. First private airline “Himalayan Airways” also began its operations in the same year.

1956 AD: National Tourism Council set up a five-year tourism development plan under the Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

1958 AD: Royal Nepal Airlines Corporation (RNAC) formally started its services. Nepal also began in linking with Indian cities making Nepal more accessible despite being a landlocked country.

Nepal became a member of the International Union of Official Travel Organization (IUOTO), now known as the World Tourism Organization (WTO).

1960's- 1970's: The Hippie Trail

The Hippie Trail is an expedition undertaken by the hippies from Europe or the United States in order to reach Asia, mostly being Nepal and India. The purpose of his trip was to explore oneself and stay far away from home as long as possible. Mainly,

to escape the radical changes in society after the Vietnam War and other social norms forced upon. They traveled by the cheapest means of transportation available like buses, trains, and also hitchhiking when necessary. The Hippie trail illustrates the route taken to reach to Asia from Europe or the United States. Most of the journey would start from Istanbul and finish in Kathmandu or Goa.

In Kathmandu, hippies could be seen exploring cities, interacting with the locals or spending their days out in temples. Kathmandu Durbar Square, being the popular destination of them all, Freak Street was home to many. Freak Street not only provided accommodations and daily supplies, but it was also a central hub for marijuana and hashish smokers.

Directly or indirectly, hippies established Nepal as a backpackers' destination which still prevails to this day. Opening doors to nationalities from all over the world, the roots can be still traced back to the free-spirited, soul-searching men and women who one came to Nepal and called it their homes.

1964 AD: A man named Jimmy Roberts established a first travel agency in Nepal by the name- "Mountain Travel Nepal" in order to organize treks and climbs. He also established Tiger Tops resort in Chitwan National Park and began promoting conservation of wildlife and the ecosystem. He also played a major role in establishing tourism etiquettes and impart knowledge to the novice trek companies. He is also known as the "Father of Nepalese Tourism".

Till 1965, all 8000+ meters summit had been conquered which helped Nepal to promote itself as a climbing and expedition destination.

1973 AD: Chitwan National Park was established in order to preserve and conserve wildlife and its ecosystem.

Tourism in the '90s and 2000s

1998 AD: Establishment of Nepal Tourism Board, which played a major role in promoting the tourism sector of Nepal to the world.

From the period of 1950 to 1998, Nepal saw a major boost in its tourism sector and Nepal successfully established itself as a haven for backpackers, adventure sports seekers, soul searchers, and free-spirited individuals.

2001 AD: King Birendra and his family were shot dead in the Royal Massacre.

The moist rebel group was active throughout the nation which compromised travelers' free roam and increased insecurity. This conveyed that Nepal was deemed unfit for traveling which resulted in a 50% decline in the tourism sector. Tourism was mostly centered in the city area with decreased stay time.

2006 AD: A comprehensive peace agreement was signed between the government of Nepal and the moist rebel group which resulted in increased tourism as Nepal was safe for travels from that point onwards.

2011 AD: Nepal celebrated its first Tourism Year, promoting the nation's breathtaking landscapes, culture and traditions, conducting various mountain ascents and expeditions and establishing Nepal as a safe and good place to travel.

In 2014, tourism directly contributed to Rs. 83.7 billion or 4.3% of the country's GDP. In 2018, the contribution of travel and tourism to GDP (% of GDP) for Nepal was 7.9 %, which illustrates a steady incline.

The year 2020: Nepal was planning to celebrate Visit Nepal Year 2020 in the hope of attracting over 2 million tourists from all over the world. The government of Nepal aspires to re-brand the existing touristic appeal which was previously directed mostly towards mountaineers and backpackers and broaden the domains catering to all-adventure seekers, soul searchers, pilgrims and luxury travelers. This year Nepal was aiming to promote and develop 5 major areas- People and Culture, Nature and Wildlife, Heritages & Leisure, Religion & Pilgrimage and lastly Outdoors & Adventure. But the plan was postponed due to outbreak of Covid 19 pandemic worldwide.

2.3 Tourism Development Efforts in Nepal

i) Tourism Policy (Framework):

J **Constitutional Frameworks**

Increase national economy through tourism by identifying, protecting, promoting and publicizing the historical, cultural, religious, archeological and natural heritage sites of the country and prioritizing local people in the distribution of its benefits.

- (Constitution, 2015).

- **Tourism policy 2009** gives emphasize to create self-employment opportunities for the general public
- It also gives preference to combine ecotourism and village tourism with the poverty alleviation

- (MOCTCA, 2009).

- **Thirteen types of tourism** such as commercial, mountaineering, trekking, rafting, adventure, religious, cultural, sports, movie, casino, health, education and agriculture have been categorized.

- (MOCTCA, 2009).

- **Tourism Vision 2020**
 - Aims to increase annual international tourists 2 million by enhancing community participation
 - Tourism is valued as the major contributor to a sustainable Nepal economy

- (MOCTCA, 2009).

- **National Tourism Strategic Plan (2016-25)**
 - I stage (2016-20), focused on diversification of tourism destinations and quality control by NTB
 - II stage (2021-2025) developed 13 strategic goals, 65 strategies & 280 activities
 - Expected cost for implementation is Rs 64.5 million

- (MOCTCA, 2017).

- **NTSP** targeted to receive 25, 22000 tourist in 2025
- It will contribute 9.29% GDP, generate 3401 million US \$ revenue and create job for 6, 32000 persons
- Province wise structural tourism development plan will be developed
- Tourism Development Areas (TDAs) also will be identifies in potential locations

- (MOCTCA, 2017).

ii) Tourism Plans

Tourism: First Plan (1956-1961)

- Got membership of World Tourism Organization
- National Tourism Board established in 1957
- RNAC established in 1959
- The setting up of hotels building
- Establishment of travel agencies
- Development of Tribhuvan International Airport

Second Plan (1962-1965)

- Developed Tourism Act 1964
- Tourism statistics initiated for planning purpose
- Providing training for tourist guide
- Started tourism marketing in international market

Third Plan (1965-1970)

- Preparation of master plan for Lumbini Development
- International standards hotels established in Kathmandu, Pokhara, and Biratnagar
- Preserved and maintained temples and historical places for attractions architectures

Fourth Plan (1970-1975)

- Focus on international tourism for economic benefits
- Induce economic activity through tourism that would assist development of agriculture and infrastructure
- Develop tourism in manner that would preserve and enhance Nepalese socio-cultural and historical values

- Prepared Tourism Master Plan (TMP) in 1972

Fifth Plan (1975-1980)

- Increasing employment opportunity in tourism sector by developing skill and ability
- Achieving balanced development by establishing regional level tourist

Sixth Plan (1980-1985)

- Increase foreign exchange earnings
- Increase the number of tourists and length of staying
- Replace foreign goods by domestic products
- Provide employment opportunity through tourism

Seventh Plan (1985-1990)

- Increased foreign exchange earnings by attracting quality tourists
- Increase length of staying by extending tourism activities/business where infrastructure is available

Eighth Plan (1992-1997)

- Increase the employment opportunities through expansion of tourism industry
- Improve the quality of tourism services for preserving historical, cultural and environmental heritages
- Encourage the use of local materials and services in tourism industry
- Prepared Tourism Policy in 1995

Ninth Plan (1997-2002)

- Promote Regional Tourism in SAARC
- Launched “Visit Nepal Year 1998”
- Nepal PATA* Chapter in 1995
- Established Nepal Tourism Board (NTB) in 1997

- Given focus to “Village Tourism Development”

*Pacific Asia Travel Agency (Headquarters in Sanfransisco and Manila)

Tenth Plan (2002-2007)

- Sustainable development of tourism sector and promotion of tourism markets
- Conservation of historical, cultural, religious, and archaeological heritage for economic benefits
- Manage air transportation services easily available, secure, reliable and standardized

Three Years Interim Plan (2008-2010)

- Focus on NationalGuests and international guests
- Development of urban/village tourism destinations
- Role of private sectors on tourism development
- Tourism Vision 2020
- Develop New Tourism Policy, 2008

Interim Plan (2010/11-2012/13)

- Prepared Homestay Guideline, 2011
- Launched “Visit Nepal Year 2011”
- Economic growth and employment generation through tourism sector (National Planning Commission [NPC], 2010).
- Foreign exchange earnings will be 400 million US dollars and direct employment will be 150 thousands (NPC, 2010).
- **Strategies:**
 - ✓ Develop tourism industry as a main basis of national economy.
 - ✓ Establish Nepal as a major tourist destination of the world.
 - ✓ Expand domestic tourist destinations for diversification.

Fourteenth Plan (2016/17-18/19)

- Vision: Tourism for economic prosperity
- Strategies: Develop new village tourism destinations
- Prepared National Tourism Strategic Plan (NTSP)

2.4 Approaches to the Study of Tourism

The following are the different approaches that have been practiced:

i) Product Approach:

The product approach relates to the consideration of different tourism products involving the mode of production, marketing and consumption. For example, one might go into a hotel room or an airline seat or a rental car – how it is developed, how it is financed, how it is advertised, who are the people engaged in buying and selling it and so on. Repeating the exercise for meals, and the multifarious tourist services will provide a detailed description of the field. However, the approach being too time consuming fails to deliver the basics of tourism instantly.

ii) Institutional Approach:

This is the key approach to the study of tourism and mainly takes into consideration the various organizations/institutions and intermediaries such as tour operators and travel agencies associated with tourism activities. The approach involves an examination of the organization, modus operandi, problems, costs and economic position of travel agents/tour operators who act as representative of the customer, investing in services delivered by airlines, hotels, rental car companies, and so on. The approach becomes significant in the sense that a regular survey on select services like the one conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau every five years, helps in equipping a data base for further research.

iii) Managerial Approach:

The approach being enterprise/firm oriented is basically microeconomic in nature. It concentrates on the management activities such as planning, research, pricing,

marketing, control, etc. vital to the operation of a tourist establishment. It is a simple truism that tourism environment is dynamic owing to continual changes in tourist products, organizations and social life styles. Thereby it becomes imperative for the management objectives, philosophies and procedures to be adaptable to such changes. This approach maintains its weight in the modern tourism scenario as tourism has been characterized as an industry.

iv.) Geographical Approach:

The approach is relatively wider as well as popular because tourism has to do with geography at so many points namely location, climate, landscape, environment, and physical as well as economic impacts. The geographer's approach to tourism elucidates the location of tourist areas, the movement of people generated by tourist destinations, the changes in the landscape emerging from the provisioning of tourism facilities and amenities, putting to flight of tourism development, physical planning, and economic- socio-cultural difficulties

v) Sociological Approach:

Tourism tends to be a social activity being an interaction between different communities – hosts and guests – and encounter between different cultures. The approach studies social classes, habits and customs of both hosts and guests in terms of tourism behaviour of individuals and/or groups of people and the impact of tourism on society. With the immense impact of growing tourism on society, the sociology of leisure, a developing discipline holds promise of progressing fast and being put to practice to a large extent.

vi) Historical Approach:

As in the majority of social activities, tourism can be thoroughly perceived by making out the happenings and occurrences and studying changes in the tie-up between prime elements of the destination system over the years which worked round to present day position. Such an understanding is of interest to policy makers generally interested in resolving opposing concerns in an agreeing and dynamic enterprising framework acknowledging tourism as one component of the several social and economic activities in an area

vii) Economic Approach:

Tourism promotion is ever-increasingly being perceived as a potent ingredient in the various developmental strategies. It has emerged to be the foundation of the environment pyramid in certain economics, while in most others it is contributing to a significant extent in the general development process as well as in the solution of their basic problems. At the same time, the operation of the tourism industry is not as simplistic as the term might seem to connote per se. It is, rather, a complex of various inter-linked and inter-acting processes. This multi-faceted nature of tourism makes it an intricate phenomenon, encompassing a whole gamut of issues, problems and challenges to be encountered both in the present and in the times to come.

viii) Interdisciplinary Approach:

Tourism touches in practically all aspects of society and attracts people from different strata with diverse economic-socio-cultural and educational backgrounds, thereby behaving in different ways and travelling for different purposes.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

Research design is the integral part of the field research. Research design has the logical and systematic planning which directs the research. This research study is based on descriptive as well as exploratory research designs. Descriptive research has been employed to gather and generate qualitative information about study area like, history and myth of Kakrebihar. Exploratory research design is adopted; for example, accumulating information about respondents' views and ideas about the tourism development in Surkhet valley. The main objective of the present study is to explore the prospects and problems of tourism development in Surkhet valley particularly of Kakrebihar Surkhet. The research has explored the influence of Birendranagar Municipality, NTB, I/NGO's and other community based organizations (CBOs) regarding tourism promotion in Surkhet valley.

3.2 Rationale for the Selection of the Study Area

Kakrebihar is located in the Birendranagar municipality, ward number 9 of Surkhet district, which covers over 180 hectares of land. Kakrebihar means not only Kakrebihar temple but it also entails Kakrebihar jungle along with different kinds of plants, animal and birds species. It is one of the conversation areas of Government of Nepal. However, in the current state, the main attraction of this area is Kakrebihar temple which is the center of common faith of Hindus and Buddhist. The temple is made by solid stone with attractive bronze idols of Hindu god and goddess along with Buddha and believed to be built on 12th century.

The researcher has chosen this area because it carries the huge religious, cultural, social, political, historical and archeological significance which can be developed as a great tourist destination, not only in Surkhet but also in whole Karnali province as well as in the country by which particularly the socio-economic status of the people of Surkhet can be uplifted. The practice of tourism in Kakrebihar region has been becoming since long time but in small scale, with

poor management, poor advertisement and with poor facilities. So, the aim of this research is to bring the fact of Kakrebihar in wider scale to the general public and authorities to raise awareness for the better touristic development of it. The study is concerned about the prospects and problems of tourism development in Surkhet Valley giving high value or major priority to Kakrebihar.

Similarly, another reasons of choosing this topic forthesis research is because of the researcher's intention to contribute for the tourism development of his own locality, ease of collecting data due to easy access to local people, stakeholders and to related authorities.

3.3 Population, Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

This proposal is following purposive sampling (also known as judgment, selective or subjective sampling) in which one of the main types; heterogeneous or maximum variation sampling is applied. In this context, Surkhet Valley i.e. Birendranagar Municipality is the universe/population of the research study whose total population size is 1, 54,886 according to the CBS national census of 2078, preliminary report. But due to various constraints only 85 people/ participants are chosen purposively from different categories as a sample size which can be briefly presented as follows with its data collection techniques:

Household Survey/ Questionnaire interviews, of:

Hotel owners – 11 people

Local household – 41 people

Tourists – 30 people

Key informant interview, of:

- a.) Mayor of Birendranagar Municipality, Surkhet
- b.) Vice- chancellor of Mid-western University, Birendranagar, Surkhet.
- c.) Manager of Sungava Television, Birendranagar, Surkhet

3.4 Nature and Sources of Data

A. On the Basis of Nature: Both kinds of data have been collected; qualitative, like photos, observation and interview data and quantitative data like, income, no of tourist, employment and social status have been collected.

B. On the Basis of Source: Both primary and secondary data sources have been used to describe and analyze the research.

a) *Primary Data:* The primary data have been collected through field survey (household survey/ questionnaire interviews), key informant interview and direct observation.

b) *Secondary Data:* The secondary data have been obtained from the available literatures such as, Ministry of Culture, tourism and Civil Aviation Nepal, Nepal Tourism Board, National planning commission Nepal, central bureau of statistics Nepal, central library of Tribhuvan University, Birendranagar municipality, various reports, publications, books, magazines, journals, articles, e-mail, internet and various sorts of thesis/ dissertations.

3.5 Data collection: Techniques and Tools

For collecting required and relevant primary data, following presented techniques and tools have been adopted for this study.

3.5.1 Household Survey

A set of questionnaire; open ended questionnaire and closed-ended questionnaires (dichotomous, single select multiple choice, multi- select multiple choice) had asked to the sampled 52 households (Hotel owners – 11 people, Local households – 41 people) and 30 tourists in order to meet the research objects i.e. to find out the prospects and problems of tourism development in Surkhet valley giving more emphasis to Kakrebihar. Excepts problems and prospects, some other suitable questions had also been asked to the suitable people as: a) about the efforts they have made for the conservation and advertisement of Kakrebihar along with other tourist attractions e.g. Deutibajai and Bulbule b) their status of

education, employment, involvement in tourism, income, expenditure, travel habit, ethnicity, sex and so on, which directly affect the development of tourism. The set of questionnaire is presented in Appendix.

3.5.2 Key Informant Interview

The study have been undertaking unstructured open-ended interview physically with ten open ended questions to collect additional data or information about the prospects and problems of tourism development at Kakrebihar and in Surkhet Valley, historical, religious, cultural, archaeological and environmental aspect of Kakrebihar and other local attractions like Deutibajei temple, Bulbule lake, Latikoili Siva temple etc.; tourist flow and management there, and so on with the perspective knowledgeable persons and authorities as:

- a.) Mayor of Birendranagar Municipality, Surkhet
- b.) Vice- chancellor of Mid-western University, Birendranagar, Surkhet.
- c.) Manager of Sungava Television, Birendranagar, Surkhet

3.6 Method of Data Analysis and Interpretation

Various data obtained through household survey/ questionnaire and key informant interview have been analyzed with the help of various qualitative as well as quantitative techniques for systematic data analysis. Data have been grouped, sub grouped and classified on the basis of necessity to meet the objectives of the study. Only the necessary data have been applied and unnecessary data are excluded from the study to make the research more authentic. Collected data have been encoded, edited and presented in an appropriate formats meaningfully using computer. To analyze the quantitative data, simple statistical tools such as, percentage, table, chart, figures, average, diagrams, bar diagrams, pie-charts etc. have been used. Qualitative data and interpretation of quantitative data have been analyzed descriptively.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

This chapter deals with the presentation and analysis of the data, collected from field visits and from some secondary sources to fulfill objectives of the research. Mainly, data analysis is based on the data gathered from questionnaire interviews and key informant interviews of hotel owners, local residents, tourists, scholars, academician, politician and so on.

4.1 General Background of the Study Area

Surkhet District is a district in Karnali Province is one of the ten districts of Karnali located about 600 kilometres (373 mi) west of the national capital Kathmandu. The district's area is 2,489 square kilometres (961 sq mi). It had 288,527 population in 2001 and 350,804 in 2011 which male comprised 169,461 and female 181,381. Its district headquarter, Birendranagar, is the capital of Karnali Province. It is serving as a business hub and document center for Karnali province. After becoming province capital developmental activities are boosted and are in peak level. All the governmental works are carried here. Birendranagar is beautiful valley surrounded by hills having moderate climate. Tourist attractions are places like Kakrebihar temple, Bulbule Lake, Deutibajai temple, Mangalgadhi, Gothikanda, Ghantaghar and others with religious as well as historic value. Kakrebihar is the remains of an old Buddhist Monastery (palace), which is in the list of national heritage sites in Nepal. Paragliding has been recently started in Surkhet.

Kankrebihar is a stone temple on the top of the hillock built in the 12th century. This temple is located in southeast of the Surkhet valley. It is about 6 km far from Birendranagar. It is one of the most famous historical and religious place of Karnali province. The temple is constructed in sikhar style. The temple is surrounded by forest.

Thousands of tourists came here for religious purpose and to experience the atmosphere and views of nature. This place continuously ranks as one of the most important tourist destinations in the country. The carved stones and bronze statues reflect the images of Buddha, and many Hindu gods and goddesses including

Saraswati and Ganesh. There are statues of different gods and goddesses made up of stones. There is ticket system to enter at the gate of the temple. It is far away from the city. So, facility of hotels and other staying are not available there. We cannot found any human settlement near the temple as it is surrounded by forest. Nearby it there is a picnic spot.

Kankre Bihar was built during the regime of King Ashok Challa of Sinja Kingdom (now jumla) approximately in 1268 AD, who has ruled between 1255 to 1278 AD, he was the son of Kra challa whose son king Jitari challa adopted the "Malla" since then the "challa" Dynasty was known as Malla in the history of Nepal. King Ashok was the follower of the Mahayana Buddhism and the Kankrebihar is symbol of devotion to Buddha. His kingdom Extended up to Trisuli River in the East, Sutlej River-Garwal-Laddhakh in the West, khari region of Tibet in the North and the Terai in the South.

Soure: Wikipedia

4.2 Structure of Sample Population

Population is the vital component of any research study. This sorts of sampled population reveals truth on the researched area. The composition of sampled population of this research has been presented on the following table:

Table: 4.2

Population	No. of respondents	Percentage
Hotel owner	11	12.94
Local household	41	48.24
Tourist	30	35.29
Intellectuals/ expert of different fields (KII)	3	3.53
Total	85	100

Source: Field Survey, 2022

The table above indicates the sample size of the various respondents of various categories. The sample size of the hoteliers is 11 which is 12.94 % of the total sample

size. Local households are 41 which is 48.24% whereas tourists are 30 which is 35.29%. Similarly Intellectuals are 3 which is 3.53%.

4.3 Present condition of Hoteliers in Surkhet Valley

4.3.1 Age and Sex Difference of Hoteliers

Out of total sampled respondents, 13 % are hoteliers which were chosen from convenient sampling method. Hotel owners as the respondents by age and sex are presented below in the table:

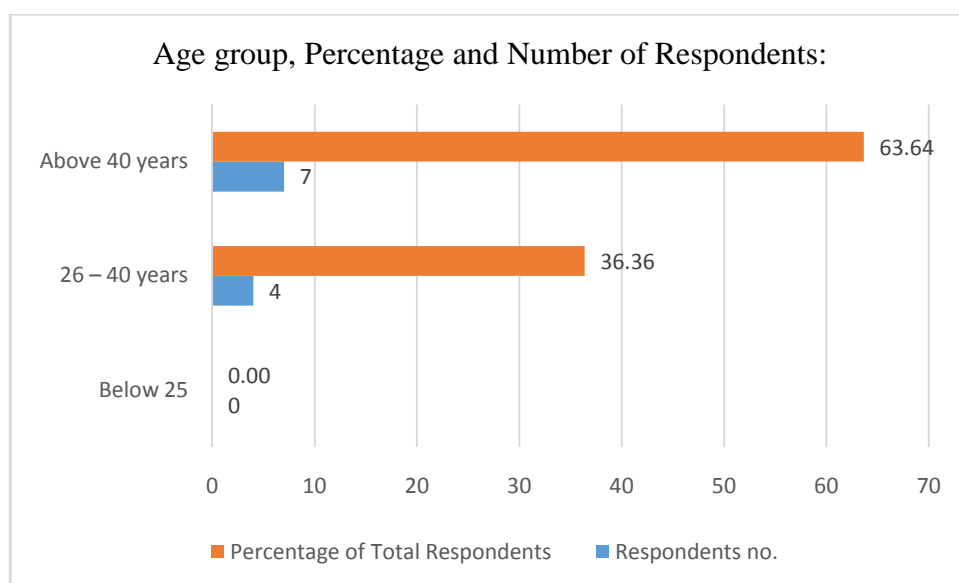
Table: 4.3.1

Age Group	Respondents no.	Male	Female	Percentage of Total Respondents
Below 25	0	0	0	0.00
26 – 40 years	4	4	0	63.64
Above 40 years	7	6	1	36.36
	Total: 11	Total: 10	Total: 1	100

Source: Field Survey 2022

The above table reveals that 26-40 years respondents are of 63.64 % and above 40 years are of 36.36 % which proves that very young people are in hotel business which is also the good sign for tourism development. If we observe the above table in terms of sex difference, it seems that almost all the hotel owners are male. Out of 11 respondents only 1 hotel owner is a female. Following figure is used to describe the above data more clearly:

Figure: 4.3.1



4.3.2 Ethnic Composition of Hoteliers

Knowing ethnic composition is a crucial factor in any research conducted in a multiethnic society. The ethnic composition of hoteliers in Surkhet Valley is as follows:

Table: 4.3.2

S.N.	Ethnic Group	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Brahamin	4	36.36
2.	Chhetri	5	45.45
3.	Janajati	2	18.18
4.	Dalit	0	0.00
5.	Others	0	0.00
Total		11	100

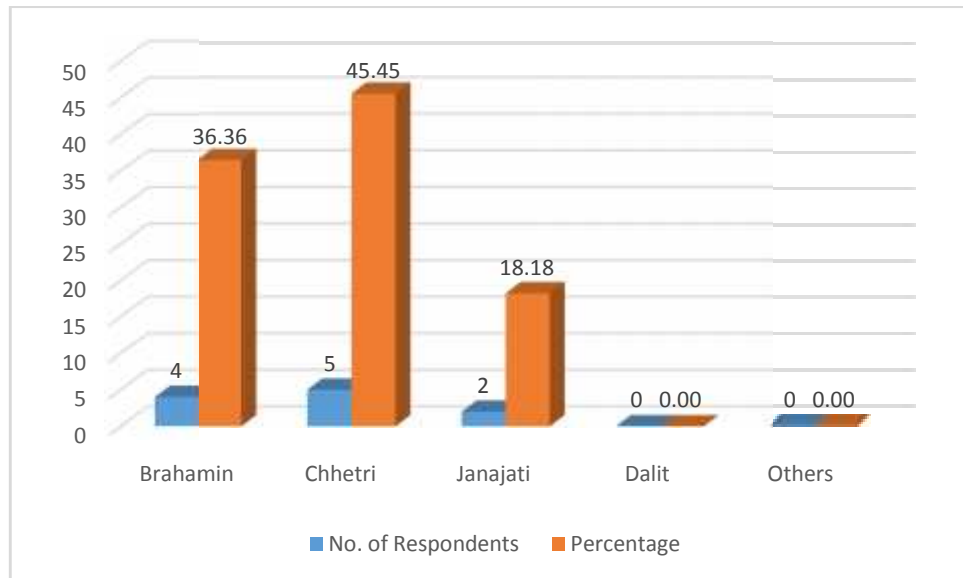
Source: Field Survey, 2022

The ethnic composition of the hoteliers was divided into 5 categories in which 45.45 % are found to be Cheetri which is the highest of all sampled ethnic group. The

second largest ethnic group is found to be Brahamin which comprises 36.36% and Janajati is in the 3rd rank which occupies 18.18 %. There is none in other section of the sampled ethnic group who are involved in hotel business.

The ethnic group, number of respondents and their percentage can be shown in the following figure as follows:

Figure: 4.3.2



4.3.3 Initial/ Start up Investment in hotels

Through the investment pattern, it can be assumed that how luxurious services the hotel is providing to its customer. If the investment is made in a heavy amount, it can be assumed that the hotel is serving quality food, quality rooms, various kinds of amenities and recreations. If there is small investment, it can be assumed that hotel has few services to give and no luxurious services.

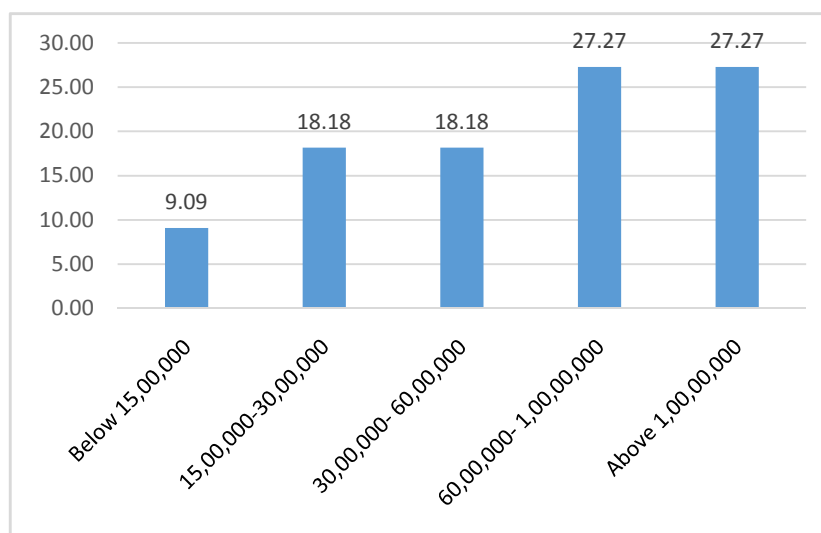
Table: 4.3.3

S.N.	Investment (in Rs.)	No of respondents	Percentage
1.	Below 15,00,000	1	9.09
2.	15,00,000-30,00,000	2	18.18
3.	30,00,000- 60,00,000	2	18.18
4.	60,00,000- 1,00,00,000	3	27.27
5.	Above 1,00,00,000	3	27.27
	Total	11	100

Source: field Survey, 2022

The above table can be presented in the following figure for vivid picture of the respective scenerio:

Figure: 4.3.3



4.3.4 Monthly income of hotels

Hotel industry is one of the income generating sources. The ratio of income generation seems exciting on the sampled hotels. The following table shows the monthly income of the hoteliers in the Surkhet Valley.

Table: 4.3.4

S.N.	Income (in Rs.)	No. of respondents	Percentage
1.	Less than 1,00,000	2	18.18
2.	1,00,000- 2,00,000	3	27.27
3.	2,00,000-3,00,000	4	36.36
4.	Above 3,00,000	2	18.18
	Total	11	100

Source: Field Survey, 2022

Above table indicates the monthly income of the 11 hotel owners which is normally exciting income. According to the result of above table, out of total sampled 11 hoteliers, 4 respondents i.e. 36.36% earn Rs. 1,00,000- 2,00,000 which is highest among all. Similarly the percentage of lowest earning hoteliers is 18.18 who earn Less than Rs. 1, 00,000.

4.3.5 Accommodation capacity of sampled hotels

Accommodation is the prime factor for the tourism development in any tourism destination. There are many hotels existed in the study are i.e. in Surkhet Vally but the researcher has selected only 11 hotels as a sample size. Accommodation capacity of these hotels differ in terms of hotel building, hotel rooms, number of kitchen and daily service capacity. Observe the following presented table for detailed information.

Table: 4.3.5

S.N.	Name of Hotels	Total hotel building	Total bed room		Total kitchen	Total toilet and bathroom	Daily service capacity with lodging and fooding (in persons)
			Dulex	Normal			
1.	Suva Hotel	4	60	50	3	100	150
2.	Sani Village Resort	2	65	55	2	80	200
3.	Siddharta Hotel	2	62	38	2	90	150
4.	Hotel Namaste Nepal	2	40	30	3	60	200
5.	Nirvana Hotel	1	30	50	2	55	100
6.	Fulbari Guest House	1	10	30	1	30	60
7.	Hotel Valley View	1	20	30	1	20	100
8.	Bulbule Hotel	1	25	21	1	20	50
9.	Mansarobar	1	22	28	2	19	80

	Hotel						
10.	Manakamana Hotel	1	19	21	2	22	60
11.	Sambirdhi Hotel		12	17	1	20	50

Source: Field Survey, 2022

* Deluxe room = facility of AC, Fan, T.V., Telephone, Wi-Fi, attached toilet bathroom

4.3.6 Available facilities in Hotel

Service facilities play prominent role to attract tourists and to increase their length of stay in a tourism destination. The services/ facilities provided by the hotels in Surkhet Valley seems satisfactory. The facilities provided by hoteliers to the tourists are presented in the following table below:

Table: 4.3.6

S.N.	Facilities	Nm. Of hotel	Percentage
1.	Lodging and Fooding	0	0.00
2.	Lodeing, fooding, parking	3	27.27
3.	Lodging, fooding, parking, pick and drop	3	27.27
4.	Lodging, fooding, parking, pick and drop, swimming	2	18.18
5.	Lodging, fooding, parking, pick and drop, swimming, ticketing, money exchange	2	18.18
6.	Lodging, fooding, parking, pick and drop, swimming, ticketing, money exchange, tourist guide	1	9.09
		Total: 11	Total :100

Source: Field survey; 2022 (2078)

Except the above facilities, all kinds of other basic facilities like electricity supply, telephone, television, Wi-Fi/ internet, toilet, bathroom, pure drinking water, security services etc are available in all the sampled hotels of Surkhet Valley.

4.3.7 Food and Accommodation charge

From the analysis of the primary data of this research, it is found that the fooding charge of all the sampled hotels to resorts are found to be as follows:

Veg lunch/ dinner (Nepali)	= Rs. 250 – 400
Non-veg lunch/ dinner (Nepali)	= Rs. 350- 600
High tea/ snacks (veg)	= Rs. 150- 300
High tea/ snacks (Non-veg)	= Rs. 200- 350

Similarly, the accommodation charge of the small hotel to big resort are found to have as below:

Hotel:

Deluxe room (Single use)	= Rs. 2000- 2500
Deluxe room (sharing/two people)	= Rs. 2500- 3500
Non- deluxe room (single use)	= Rs. 1000- 1500
Non- deluxe (sharing/two people)	= Rs. 1500-2000

Resort:

Deluxe room (Single use)	= Rs 3000- 3500
Deluxe room (sharing/two people)	= Rs. 3500- 4000
Non- deluxe room (single use)	= Rs. 1500- 3000
Non- deluxe room (sharing/two people)	= Rs. 2000-3000

4.3.8 Tourist type, stay duration and stay numbers in hotels

It affects the earnings of the beneficiaries depending on the types of tourists. If they are international tourists, the beneficiaries earn foreign currency which is much higher in comparison with Nepali rupee. Mainly national tourists are dominant in Surkhet Valley in comparison with international tourists. According to the hotel owners only few international tourists have been visiting Surkhet Valley.

On average, when tourist(s) come time and again, usually they stay 2/3 nights in case of international tourists and 3- 6 days in case of national tourists. According to the hoteliers, normally 20-50 tourists visit their hotel in normal season and over 50 in peak season per day.

4.3.9 Peak Season for tourism for hoteliers

Among all the sampled 11 hotels, hotel owners were replying Chaitra to jetha, and Bhadau and Aasoja as the peak season for them.

4.3.10 Tourism Attractions in Surkhet Valley according to hoteliers

Collecting all of the reply of sampled hotels, following tourism attractions they have mentioned:

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| a. Kakrebihar | b. Bulbule lake and Park | c. Surkhet Ghantaghar |
| d. Deutibajei Tample | e. Sahid park | f. Zero dam |
| g. Gotigada View point | h. Latikoili Tample | i. local food |
| j. Local culture | k. Surkhet as a provincial capital city | l. Mid- |
| west University | m. Karnali Provincial hospital | |
| n. Plain land | o. favorable climate | p. natural beauty |

4.3.11 Reasons of choosing Surkhet Valley for hotel business

Multiple reasons play the role while choosing the suitable place for business purpose.

Let's observe the reason of respondents below:

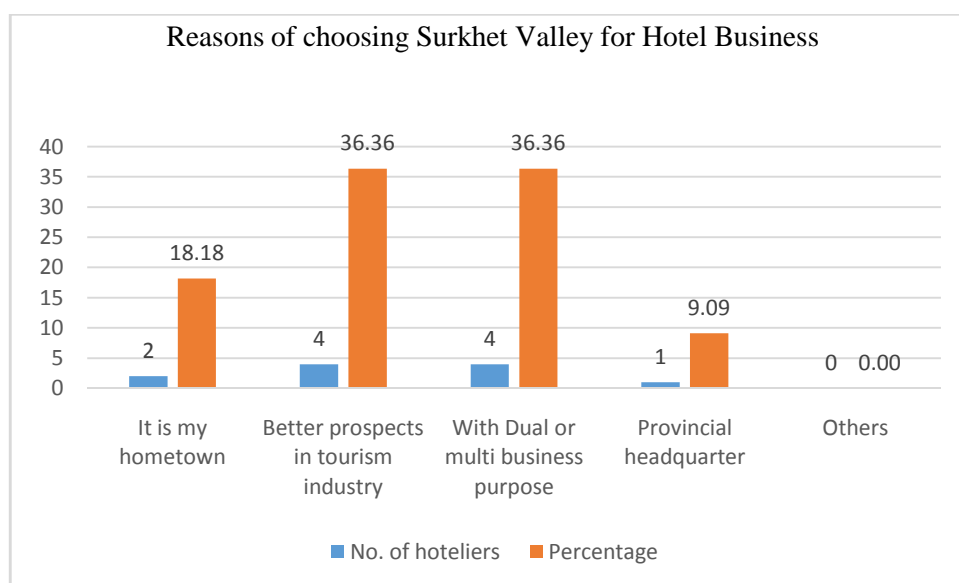
S.N.	Reasons	No of hoteliers	Percentage
1.	It is my hometown	2	18.18
2.	Better prospects in tourism industry	4	36.36
3.	With Dual or multi business purpose	4	36.36
4.	Provincial headquarter	1	9.09
5.	Others	0	0.00
		Total: 11	Total: 100

Source: Field Survey, 2022

If we observe the above table, the reasons of choosing Surkhet Valley for their hotel business are different on the basis of the respondents. For example, most of the respondents ie. 4 out of 11 choose Surkhet valley as there is better prospects in tourism industry. Similarly, other 4 respondents out of 11 choose this location with the dual or multi-business purpose. On the other hand, only one respondent (i.e. 9.09 %) choose Surkhet Valley for their hotel business because of its provincial headquarter.

It can be presented in the figure as follows:

Figure: 4.3.11



4.3.12 Employees in hotels

Many local people get direct or indirect jobs if there is the establishment of hotel or restaurants in their location. The number of people getting direct jobs have been presented under the table as:

Table: 4.3.12

No. Of employee	No. of Hotels
5-10	2
10-20	3
20-30	3
30-40	2
Above 40	1
	Total:11

This table proves that 2 hotels have provided job to 5-10 people and 3 hotels have provided job to 10-20 people. Likewise another 3 hotels have provided jobs to 20-30 people, 2 hotels have provided job to 30-40 people. Only one hotel has provided job to above 40 people.

Source: Field Survey, 2022

4.3.13 Respondents views for the improvement of tourism in Surkhet Valley

For the improvements of tourism in Surkhet Valley, hoteliers have viewed in the following ways:

- Promoting big hotels and resorts
- Government support to the hoteliers
- No strike or war
- Quality service to the tourists
- Good hospitality to the tourists by hoteliers
- Good security in hotels for the tourists
- No cheating to the tourists
- Putting posters, banners, wall painting, information and location map of the tourists destinations in the hotel for the convenience of the tourists
- Focusing on tourism satisfaction etc.

4.4 Tourism Development in Surkhet Valley- Information by Local People

In this section, information of local people, tourists, and tourism development in Surkhet Valley have been obtaining. For example, this section deals with the age and sex difference of locals, their level of education, tourists flow in Surkhet Valley etc. let's observe each of them in detail as below:

4.4.1 Age and sex variation of respondents

Age and sex variation of local people have presented under the table as follows:

Table: 4.4.1

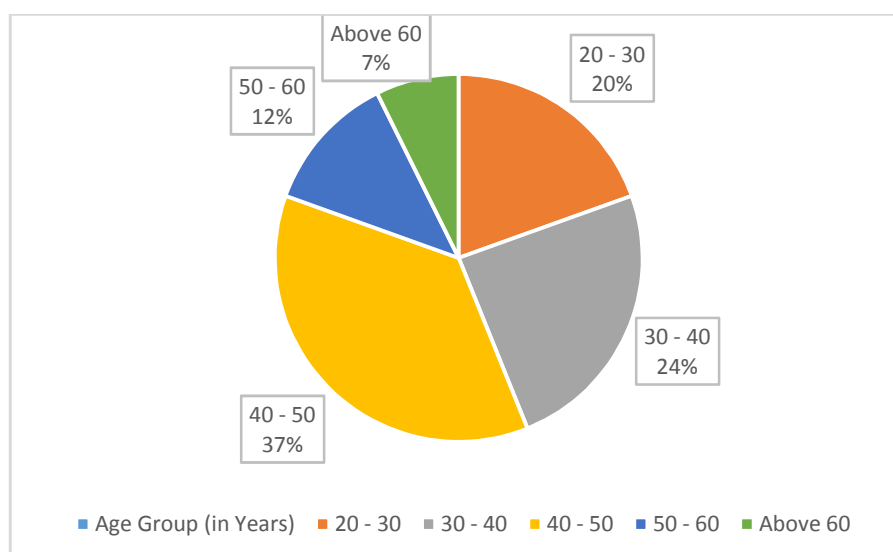
Age Group (in Years)	Respondents no.	Male	Female	Percentage
20 - 30	8	3	5	19.51
30 - 40	10	7	3	24.39
40 - 50	15	9	6	36.59
50 - 60	5	5	0	12.20
Above 60	3	1	2	7.32
	Total :41	Total: 25	Total: 16	Total: 100

Source: Field Survey, 2022

Above table portrays that the highest percentage of respondents (36.59%) come under the age group of 40-45. Second highest percentage (24.39 %) represent the age group of 30-40. on contrary, the lowest percentage of all (i.e. 7.32 %) refers to the age group above 60.

The age group of the above data can be presented in the following pie chart as below:

Figure: 4.4.1



4.4.2 Education / Qualification of Respondents

Education has huge role to play for the tourism development of the localities as well as of a whole nation. The education of the local respondents can be presented as follows:

Table: 4.4.2

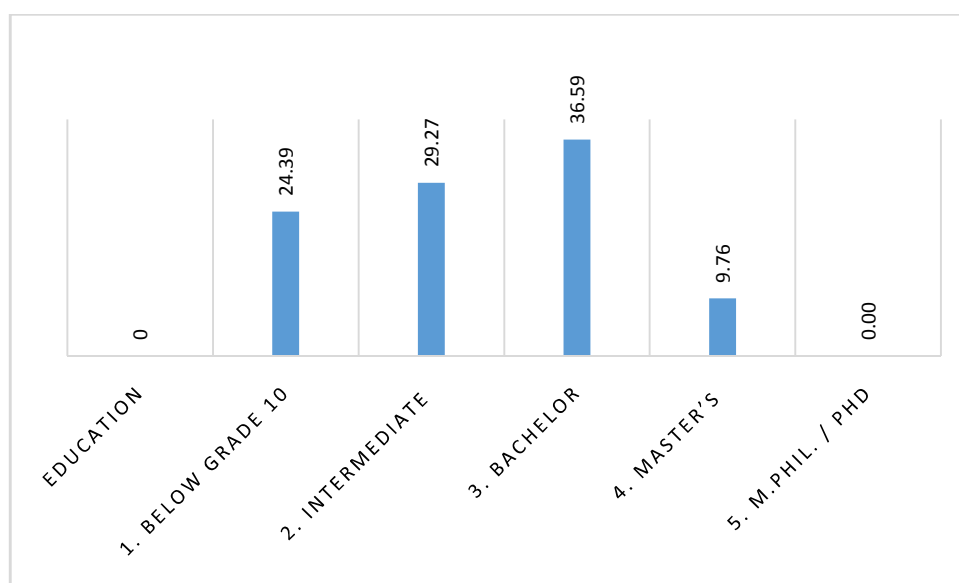
Education	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1. Below grade 10	10	24.39
2. Intermediate	12	29.27
3. Bachelor	15	36.59
4. Master's	4	9.76
5. M.Phil. / PHD	0	0.00
	Total: 41	Total:100

Source: Field Survey, 2022

Above table proves that maximum respondents have achieved bachelor level's education which comprises the highest percentage of all i.e. 36.59%. Similarly 29.27 percentage of achieved intermediate level's education. Moreover, 24.39 % and 9.76 % have achieved below grade 10 and Master's degree respectively. There is no one who hold M.Phil / PHD Degree.

The educational status of local respondents can be shown in the following bar graph as below:

Figure: 4.2.2



4.4.3 Tourist Flow in Surkhet Valley- Per day

The more tourists come to the community, the more local people earn and there is the tourism development at the same rate. Tourist flow in Surkhet Valley according to local people can be presented as:

Table: 4.4.3

Tourist flow (in number)	No of respondents	Percentage
Below 500	5	12.20
500-1500	2	4.88
1500-2500	10	24.39
Above 2500	24	58.54
	Total:41	Total: 100

Source: Field Survey, 2022

Above table clarifies that above 2500 tourists come per day in Surkhet Valley according to the 58.54 % respondents. Similarly 24.39 % respondents said that 1500-2500 people come per day and 12.20 percent respondents answered that below 500 people come per day. 4.88 % respondents replied that 500-1500 tourists visit Surkhet Valley Per-day.

4.4.4 Tourist flow in Kakrebihar – Per day

Tourists flow in Kakrebihar according to local respondents can be presented as below:

Table: 4.4.4

Tourist flow (in number)	No of respondents	Percentage
Below 100	4	9.76
100-300	7	17.07
300-500	22	53.66
Above 500	8	19.51
	Total: 41	Total: 100

Source: Field Survey, 2022

Aforementioned table conveys that 53.66 % respondents agree that 300-500 tourists visit Kakrebihar every day. 19.51 % respondents agreed that above 500 tourists visit Kakrebihar each day. In the same way, 17.07 % and 9.76 % thought that 100-300 and below 100 tourist visit Kakrebihar each day.

4.4.5 Involvement in tourism business/ tourism activities

On the basis of the result of research it is proved that only few people are involved in the tourism business of the Surkhet Valley. We can observe the following table to know the real scenario.

Table: 4.4.5

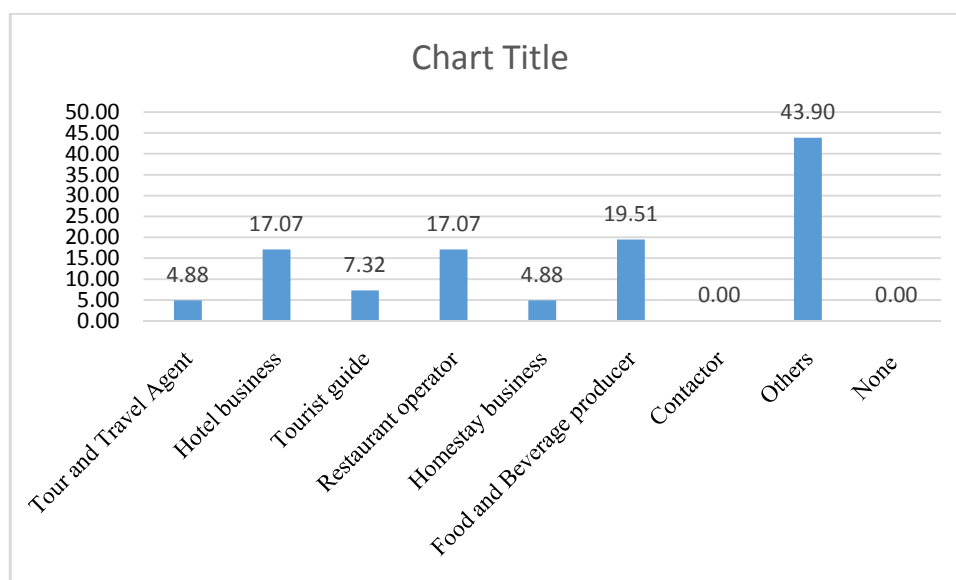
Activities	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Tour and Travel Agent	2	4.88
Hotel business	7	17.07
Tourist guide	3	7.32
Restaurant operator	7	17.07
Homestay business	2	4.88

Food and Beverage producer	8	19.51
Contactor	0	0.00
Others	18	43.90
None	0	0.00
	Total: 41	Total: 100

Source: Field Survey, 2022

Above table shows that out of total sampled 41 local residents only 29 people are involved in the tourism business in which most of them are engaged in food and beverage product whose percentage is 19.51. The least tourism activity they are following is Tour and Travel Business whose percentage is 4.88. For detailed and clear picture it can be observed following bar graph below:

Figure: 4.4.5



4.4.6 Like and dislike of tourist arrival

Local people have taken the arrival of tourists in their communities as below:

Table: 4.4.6.

Like nm. of Respondents	Percentage	Dislike nm. of Respondents	Percentage	Total nm. of Respondents
38	92.68	3	7.32	41

In the above table, out of total 41 respondents, 92.68 percent appreciate or like the arrival of tourists whereas very minimum percent (i.e. 3 %) people don't like the arrival of tourists. With this data it can be said that people are very happy and excited to develop their communities as the tourism destinations.

4.4.7 Indigenous culture of the community

According to the answers of the local people in their interview and via research of some secondary data source it is certain that it a multilingual, multicultural, multiethnic and multireligious community. People of this area are very kind, cooperative, honest and hardworking. They behave the tourist in a friendly manner with good hospitality when they are having tourists in their community. They give entertainments to the tourists with their pure typical singing and dancing, drama, and through other local fair. For example tourists enjoy with typical deuda song, rodhi, dohori battle along with typical dancing like singharu, maruni etc. Except these, multi festivals of various ethnic community is celebrated in the community such as Dashain, Tihar, Loshar, Holi, Christmas, Shivaratri, Maghi etc. by which also tourists directly get enjoyment and fun as well as knowledge of cross culture. Similarly people of this locality have their special identity of their traditional food, dressing, and way of life. People are always aware to preserve and letting to know others.

4.4.8 District wise ratio of tourists flow in kakrebihar

Mainly, internal tourists from Surkhet, Dailekh, Bake, Jagarkot, Jumla and Kalikot visit Kakrebihar. But more or less from other districts also, common people, students, researcher, also come for educational tour, fun, and enjoyment. It is seen from research that over 500 people visit Kakrebihar daily.

4.4.9 Normal duration of tourist stay in the village

S.N.	Tourist Duration (days)	Nm. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	1-3	3	7.32
2.	3-5	30	73.17
3.	5-10	8	19.51
4.	More than 10	0	0.00
		Total: 41	Total: 100

4.4.10 Ideas of attracting tourists for longer stay in the village

Local people have suggested the following ideas to make the stay of tourists longer:

- a. Villagers need training/ orientation on new tourism avenues
- b. Proper hospitability
- c. Special facilities for tourists
- d. Enough amenities
- e. Developing new and attractive tourism destinations
- f. Developing new trekking route
- g. Giving special sessions on cross culture to the villagers
- h. Developing more homestays on the villages
- i. Promoting local culture etc.

4.4.11 Complains of tourists

According to local residents of Surkhet Valley, generally tourists have been made the following complains:

- a. Pricing difference in same location for same thing.
- b. Poor hygiene
- c. Difficult in communication due to not having common language sometimes.
- d. not good facilities of airways
- e. Cheating to the tourists by community people sometime
- f. Let serving
- g. Careless about time
- h. Problem of dollar exchange etc.

4.4.12 Role of tourism in the community

Tourism development brings economic growth to host communities through job creation, poverty alleviation, education, environmental preservation, and cultural exchange. On the other hand, tourism causes negative consequences as well such as—crime, loss of cultural identity, environmental degradation, species endangerment, and global warming. The role of the tourism that were invented through this primary research can be presented as below:

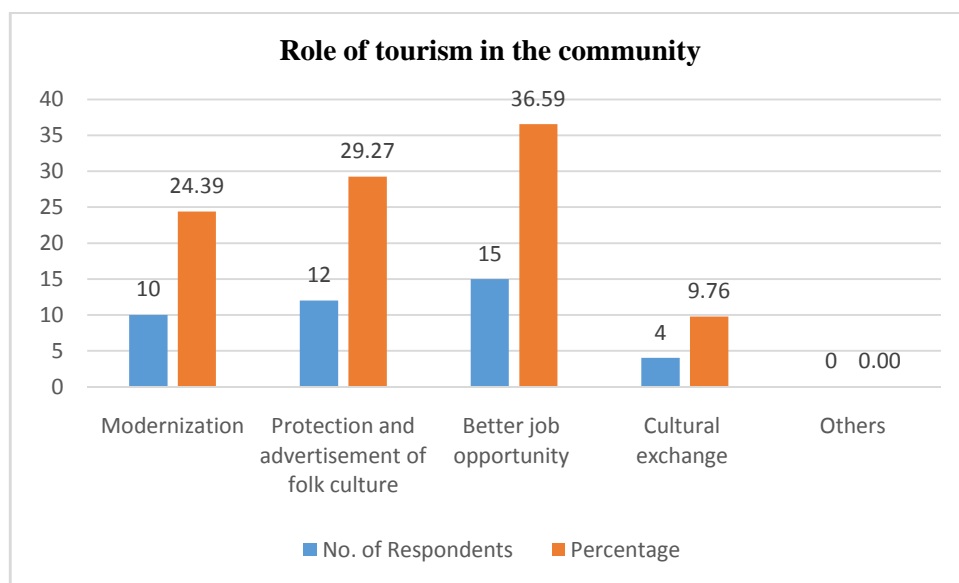
Table: 4.4.12

S.N.	Role of Tourism	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Modernization	10	24.39
2.	Protection and advertisement of folk culture	12	29.27
3.	Better job opportunity	15	36.59
4.	Cultural exchange	4	9.76
5.	Others	0	0.00
		Total: 41	Total: 100

Source: Field Survey, 2022

In the above table, 36.59 % respondents perceives tourism as the better job opportunity being the highest one whereas 9.76 percent acknowledge the role of tourism as a cultural exchange being the lowest one. Following figure gives complete picture of the concerned phenomenon:

Figure: 4.4.12



4.4.13 Local tourist attractions in the community

As the community people answered, local tourists attractions in their community in the Surkhet Valley are:

- a. Siva Mandir, latikoili
- b. Manesh Mandir, Ganehs chok
- c. Deutibaajei Mandir
- d. Kakrebihar
- e. bulbule
- f. Sahid Park

- g. Ghantar Park
- h. Surkhet Cabard hall
- i. Mid- West University
- j. Provincial Hospital
- k. Surkhet Airport
- l. Gotigada hills
- m. Surkhet city
- n. Hotel , restaurants, homestay and so on

4.4.14 Possibility of arrival of international tourists

Most of the local residents see the possibility of international tourism in Surkhet valley. Out of 41 residents, over 35 habitants believe that, this place can be developed as international tourism destination if they can manage proper tourism facilities, road and air facilities, good quality tourism infrastructure development, luxurious hotels, resorts, parks, hydropower and so on.

4.4.15 Condition of tourism facilities

Among the 41 total respondents, each 41 respondents have rated each 5 following tourism facilities on each following criteria as follows:

Tourism facilities	Very good	Good	Simple	Total Respondents
Accessibility	15	22	4	41
Accommodations	23	12	6	41
Attractions	12	25	4	41
Amenities	9	11	21	41
Activities	15	23	3	41

Source: Field Survey: 2078

4.4.16 Problems of tourism development: Local People's view

Problems of tourism development pointed out by local people are:

- J Lack transportation and communication.
- J Lack of conservation of cultural and religious heritages.
- J Lack of entertainment.
- J Lack of well managed tourists centers.
- J Lack of tourist goods.
- J Lack of publicity.
- J Lack of facilities and safety for tourists.
- J Lack of sanitation.
- J Lack of trained tourism manpower
- J Lack of good quality hotels etc.
- J Make Political stability
- J Lack of renovation of tourism places
- J Pollution

4.5 Present Tourist & Tourism Scenario of Surkhet Valley: View of Tourists

Under this topic the researcher has deal with the tourists to assess the potentiality and challenges of tourism development in Surkhet valley. The researcher during field survey was intended to collect their information about their age, address and nationality, their purpose of visiting, problems they face in the location and so forth. Let's observe the fact in the following tables and figures:

4.5.1 Age Group of Tourists

Age is the important factor in tourism. The age group of tourists visiting Surkhet valley can be presented in the table below.

Table: 4.5.1

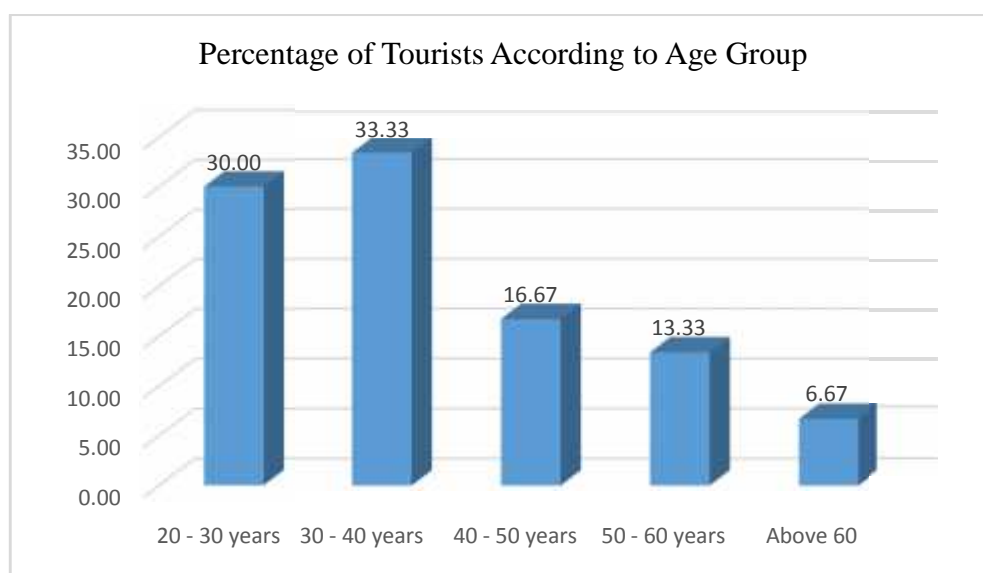
Age Group (in Years)	Respondents no.	Percentage
20 - 30	9	30.00
30 - 40	10	33.33
40 - 50	5	16.67

50 - 60	4	13.33
Above 60	2	6.67
	Total: 30	Total: 100

Source: Field Survey, 2022

The above table demonstrates that the large volume of tourists belong to the age group of 30-40. In percentage it is 33.33 which is the highest percentage among all. The tourists that belong to the age group of above 60 is only 6.67 % and which is the lowest among all percentages of rest of the age group. The age group of the tourists visiting destinations of the study area can be shown in the figure as follows:

Figure: 4.5.1



4.5.2 Address and Nationality of Tourists

The address and nationality of tourists visiting the study area can be presented under the table in the following ways:

Country	Nationality	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Nepal	Nepali	25	83.33
China	Chinese	1	3.33
India	Indian	4	13.33
Bangladesh	Bangladeshi	0	0.00
Sri-Lanka	Sri Lankan	0	0.00
Others	Others	0	0.00

		Total: 30	Total: 100
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4.5.3 Means of Knowledge about the place

It is important to know how tourists knew about the destinations they currently are in. Because such kind of information are essential to formulate and execute the tourism plans, policies and strategies. The following table reveals how tourists knew about the current destination they are visiting.

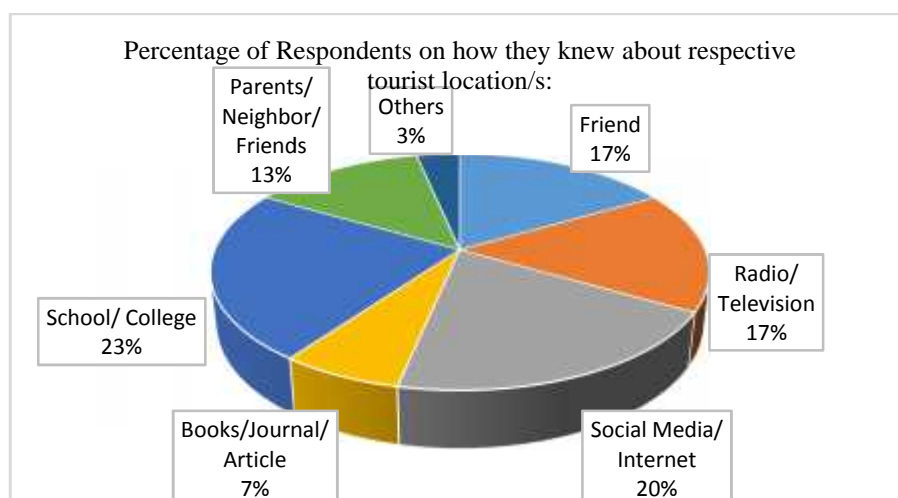
Table: 4.5.3

Means	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Friend	5	16.67
Radio/ Television	5	16.67
Social Media/ Internet	6	20
Books/Journal/ Article	2	6.67
School/ College	7	23.33
Parents/ Neighbor	4	13.33
Others	1	3.33
	Total: 30	Total: 100

On the basis of the above table, it is seen that most of the tourists have known about the local tourist destinations by their school or college. Such respondents are 23.23 % which is highest among all means of knowing. Similarly the percentage of respondents knowing through Social media is 20 %. Likewise, 16.67/ 16.67 % have known with the means of Friend and Radio/television. The percentage known through parents/ neighbor is 13.33 %. Additionally 6.67 % have known through books/ journal/ article whereas 3.33 % have known through other means.

See following pie-chart for extensive knowledge about it.

Figure: 4.5.3



4.5.4 Purpose of Visiting Surkhet Valley

Different types of tourists visit various locations/destinations to fulfil their various touristic needs and purposes. Some of the tourists visit a place for adventure, sightseeing, recreation and medicine purposes. This is mean to say that purpose of visit of tourists differ visitors to visitors and place to place. In this sense, the visit of tourists' purposes coming to Surkhet Valley can be presented in the following table.

Table: 4.5.4

S.N.	Purpose	No. of respondents	Percentage
1.	Business/ Trade	5	16.76
2.	Research	1	3.33
3.	Health	0	0.00
4.	Study	12	40.00
5.	Peace and relaxation	5	16.67
6.	Pilgrimage	0	0.00
7.	Job	7	23.33
8.	others	0	0.00
9.		Total: 30	Total:100

The above table characterizes that majority of the tourists visiting Surkhet Valley or Kakrebihar is Students who come here for study purposes whose percentage is 40.00 which is the highest percentage of all visitors. Similarly, the table states that 23.33 % visit the study area for job purposes. Likewise 16.76 /16.76 % tourists visit the study are for business/ trade and Peace and relaxation. It is revealed by research that only 3.33 % come for research which is lowest among all purposes of tourists. There is no one coming to Surkhet for Heath and Pilgrimage purposes according to the research of tourists.

4.5.5 Price Rate of Lodging and Fooding

On the basis of the research questions and the answers of the tourists, they have rated the food and accommodation charge in the following ways:

Table: 4.5.5

Rating criteria	No of Respondents	Percentage
Cheap	12	40.00
Moderate	14	46.67
Expensive	4	13.33
Hard to bear	0	0.00
	Total: 30	Total : 100

Source: Field Survey, 2022

Observing the above table, we can say that there are only 13.33 % tourists who feel the rate of food and accommodation are expensive and it is the lowest percentage of all categories that is researched on above table. 40% of tourists think that the rate is cheap and 46% answers it as a moderate rate which is the highest of all.

4.5.6 Best thing about Surkhet / Kakrebihar

The inflow of tourists of any place massively depends upon the special qualities owned by that location. Best thing of Surkhet Valley according to the answers of respondents can be presented in the following table as:

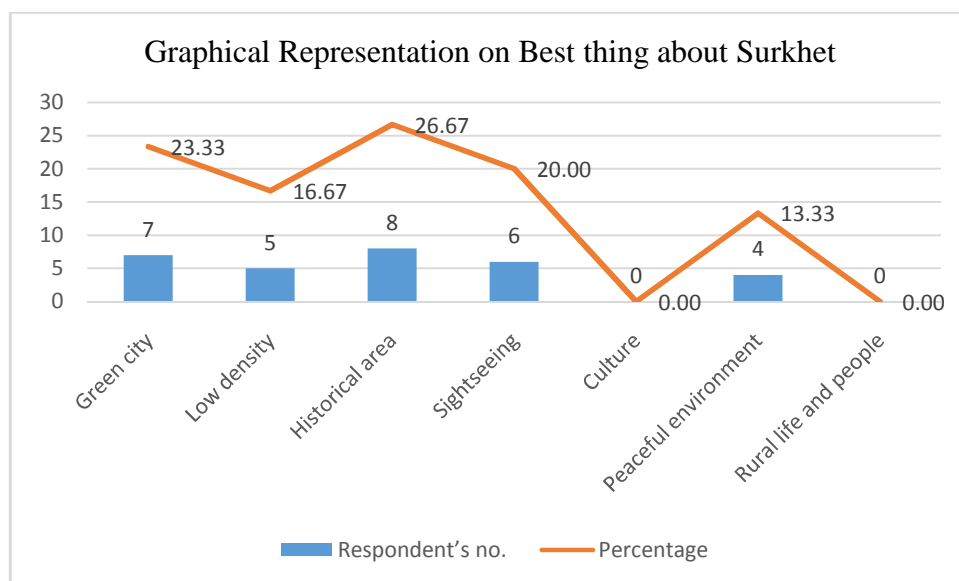
Table: 4.5.6

S.N.	Option	Respondent's no.	Percentage
1.	Green city	7	23.33
2.	Low density	5	16.67
3.	Historical area	8	26.67
4.	Sightseeing	6	20.00
5.	Culture	0	0.00
6.	Peaceful environment	4	13.33
7.	Rural life and people	0	0.00
		Total: 30	Total:100

Above table draws that most of the respondents i.e. 26.67 % were attracted to visit Surkhet Valley as it is historical area. On the other hand 23.33 percent visited the study area because of green city. 20 % tourists travelled here for sightseeing. 16.67 % moved to Surkhet to get rid of the other crowd places and enjoy this crowd less city. Lastly 13.33 % tourists come to Surkhet to take enjoy of the peaceful environment.

The Best thing of Surkhet valley according to tourists is presented in the following figure as below:

Figure: 4.5.6



4.5.7 Rating of Tourism Potentiality

The feedback, suggestions or answer of the tourists are very important to improve the tourism facilities and for better tourism development in the respective area. Tourists who visited Surkhet Valley have rated the potentiality of this place as follows:

Table: 4.5.7

Rating criteria	No of respondents	Percentage
Strongly favorable	2	6.67
Favorable	25	83.33
Unfavorable	0	0.00
Don't know	3	10.00
	Total: 30	Total: 100

In the aforementioned table, 83.33 % tourists said that Surkhet Valley has the favorable potentiality for tourism development. There are 10.00% tourists who don't know about the tourism potentiality of the Surkhet. Similarly 6.67 % tourists see the strongly favorable condition of tourism development here in Surkhet. There is no one who replied unfavorable condition of tourism development in Surkhet Valley.

4.5.8 Problems faced by Tourists

Collecting the answers of 30 sampled tourists through their questionnaire interview, most of them have noted the following problems:

1. Lack of transportation and communication facility
2. Lack of proper sanitation
3. Lack of proper accommodation
4. Political instability
5. Lack of awareness in tourism service provider
6. Lack of means of entertainment

4.5.9 Suggestions of Tourists:

-) Cover Nepal in YouTube and social medias
-) Create sustainable plan for recreational activities like Bungee jumping & hiking

-) Create unique plans and slogans to attract tourists
-) Use promotional materials like T-SHIRT and banner in other countries showing Nepal
-) Motivate bloggers to blog about Nepal and the diversity it offers
-) Create apps to attract tourists
-) Improvement of road condition and air ways
-) Making tourism sector a peace zone
-) Emergency service for tourists in case if they are in trouble

4.5.10 Rating of Tourism facilities and Infrastructure by Tourists

On the basis of the research questionnaires, tourists have rated the tourism facilities and infrastructure development of Surkhet Valley in the diverse categories as follows:

Contents	Very good	Good	Moderate	Poor	Bad	Don't know	Total nm of respondents
1. Hygiene	3 P.	18 P.	9 P.		0	0	30
2. Transportation	4 P.	7 P.	12 P.	5 P.	2	0	30
3. Road	7 P.	8 P.	10 P.	5 P.	0	0	30
4. Electricity	5 P.	7 P.	12 P.	4 P.	2		30
5. Hotel	5 P.	12 P.	9 P.	4 P.			30
6. Water	20 P.	5 P.	0	0	0	0	30
7. Security	3 P.	7 P.	17 P.	3 P.	0	0	30
8. Tourist Guide	0	0	0	25 P.		5	30
9. Hospitality	0	24 P.	5 P.	1 P.			30

Source: Field Survey 2020

* P= Person/ People

In the above table, out of total 30 sampled tourists, 18 tourist have rated Hygiene quality as good and 9 tourists have rated as moderate where only 3 tourists have rated as very good regarding tourism facilities and infrastructures. Similarly, in terms of transportation, 4 tourists have rated as very good, 2 tourists have rated as bad, 5 tourists have rated as poor, 7 tourists have as rated good and 12 tourists have rated as moderated.

4.6 Tourism Prospects in Surkhet Valley: Major Destinations and Attractions

4.6.1 Kakrebihar Temple and Kakrebihar Conservation Area

Kankre Bihar was built during the regime of King Ashok Challa of Sinja Kingdom (now Jumla) approximately in 1268 AD, who has ruled between 1255 to 1278 AD, he was the son of Kra challa whose son king Jitari challa adopted the “Malla” since then the “challa” Dynasty was known as Malla in the history of Nepal. King Ashok was the follower of the Mahayana Buddhism. Kankrebihar is symbol of devotion to lord Buddha. His kingdom Extended up to Trisuli River in the East, Sutlej River-Garwal-Laddhakh in the West, Khari region of Tibet in the North and the Ganga river (Tarai) in the South (Ghimire, 2000). It is possibly the oldest and largest Shikhara Style Stone carved Vihara/Temple of Nepal revered both by Buddhist & Hindu civilizations. It is the home to the Bon religion (Dolpo), Kankre Bihar temple is a religious site of not only Surkhet but also Karnali, which is situated in the middle part of the Surkhet Valley. According to local people and archeological study this temple was build 12th -13th century. This area is also very important for the Hindu and Buddhist devotees. It is archeological and historical important. Near about one thousands of visitor visit Kankre Bihar per day, school and campus students and teachers from different parts of the country come to visit. It is also the famous for the picnic spot. Shiva Mandir at Latikoili, near by the Kankre Bihar is a famous Shivalaya made up of stone. People belief that Kankre Bihar temple and the Shivalaya were built in the same time. On the occasion of Mahashivaratri, thousands of visitors visit temple and worship the greatest god of Hindu. Hundreds of shops are selling the hisses mix foods as the Parsad of God Shiva. There is not any administrative restriction to use hisses (Marijuana) on Mahashivaratri. Religious temple or Devalayas, Monuments and religiously important places are all over the study area. Worshipping the God and Goddess for the protection the climates, seeking progress and prosperity, live from diseases, growth grain, protection of animals and human being etc. are common things of local people. They worship caves, bottom of the tree, hills, stone, Deuarali etc. so religiously many people visit to see or to participate in this types of activities of the local people (Ghimire, 2009). It is an ancient historical temple which, was made in 12th century.

4.6.2 Deutibajei Temple

Deautibajei is a Hindu temple in Birendranagar. Its history is closely associated with the people of Raji society; historically, only the people belonging to the Raji society used to pray in this temple. Nowadays, people from near and far come everyday to pray in this temple. It is a national heritage site, and the government and municipality are trying to develop and renovate this temple so as to attract more visitors. The shrine of Deuti Bajai was constructed by king Yash Malla.

Goddess Deuti Bajai resides in a holy temple of purity, it is believed that she is a desire fulfilling Goddess. According to local belief, the innermost desire of a person is fulfilled by the Goddess. People from different part of the country, especially from eastern Terai and hills come to visit the Goddess Deuti Bajai (NTB, 2010). It is the most significance site of Hindu worship sites throughout the Surkhet district and Karnali province of Nepal. Since this important pilgrimage destination combines outstanding natural resources. It will become a prime area for tourism development of the district and the province

4.6.3 Bulbule Lake and Bulbule Park

Bulbule is a heavily attractive and beautiful public park and lake in Surkhet Valley. Both the Garden and Lake are located in Birendranage Municipality ward nm 6. Bulbule Park is full of various kinds of beautiful roses, flowers and attractive green trees. A minimum fee for entrance is charged to general public. Bulbule Lake is also beautiful attraction in the respective area. In this lake there are various kind of fishes which attracts tourists. There are ever flowing more than 20 big taps developed from the water of Bulbule Lake which provides the facility of washing and bathing for both male and female tourists. The water flows from lake is also used for paddy and vegetable production in this area. Bulbule Garden has also inspired many poets and singer to write poems and songs based on this garden. It is also famous picnic spot so people come here to enjoy on weekends with their friends and family. At present, Bulbule Lake is under construction for expansion. The Surkhet Valley Town Development Committee has prepared a good plan for this purpose. The Greater Bulbule Area Expansion Project has been enforced at a common investment of the local and provincial governments.

4.6.4 Surkhet Ghantaghar and Ghantaghar Park

Ghanta Ghar-Clock Tower is one of the highest cemented tower as well as Public clock in Surkhet. It was built by the help of Japan Government. It has rich architectural appearance and situated in the middle of Birendranagar City. A small demesne/park is around the Ghanta Ghar which is very green as well as clean. This cemented high tower is also the landmark of Surkhet. Around the Ghanta Ghar, local residents are found selling fresh vegetables, fruits and other local products like Kaphal, Aiselu, Peaches, Aaru Bookhara, Cucumbers, Guava, Sugarcane, Timmur, and Citrus products which gives a very homely feelings while seeing.

4.6.5 Surkhet view point/ Gotigada

Gothikanda is situated in the Birendranagar municipality ward no 16 which is 8 km far from Surkhet Headquarter. This is the highest place of the valley which have been using as a natural view point from where whole Birendranagar city or Surkhet Valley can be viewed/ observed. There are several restaurants and few hotel as well which are serving tourists in a good manner. Many people specially from Surkhet goes to spend weekend or chilling with friend and family. It can be assumed that if we can construct high tower on this area, people believe that we can directly see the North part of Mountains and south part of the beautiful Indian scenes too. It has great prospects of developing one of the best tourist destinations of Surkhet Valley with the joint effort of locals, local governments and other concerned stakeholders.

4.6.6 Mid-West University

Mid-West University (MU) is an autonomous and public institution of higher learning with the mission to serve the people of Nepal and enrich the global learning community by extending the advantages of higher education.

Established by the Government of Nepal with a Parliament Act on June 17, 2010 A. D. under the concept of multi-university system, Mid-West University is a state supported institution, founded on land donated by the Government of Nepal. The constituent campuses of the University and the Central Administration Office are located in Birendranagar Municipality, in the District of Surkhet, Nepal.

The University is implementing different programmes under the faculty of Engineering, Science and Technology, Humanities and Social Sciences, management and so on

In this way, Mid- West University is also of the educational tourists destination not only of the Surkhet Valley but also of whole province and country as well. Many tourists in and outside of the valley are visiting this university to know and observe about university, its services, history, mission, vision , achievements so far etc.

4.6.7 Karnali Provincial Hospital

Karnali provincial Hospital, kalagaun, Surkhet is the biggest hospital of this province. This hospital was known as Midwestern Hospital, Surkhet before it is officially named as Karnali Provincial Hospital on Kartik 13 in 2075 B.S. This hospital is operating with the main economic assistance of karnali Provincial Government and with some funding/ budget of Central Government. The hospital has been providing the following special services in the present days:

1. Inpatient Services

General Medicine Surgery

NICU, PICU, SICU NIMCU, PIMCU

Burn Oncology Cardiology

Observation Cabin / Paying bed

2. OPD services

Medical Surgical Dental Dermatology Psychiatry Neurology Asthma HIV /

ARV Family Planning TB-

DOTS Immunization Physiotherapy Nutrition Own Hospital pharmacy

3. Emergency Service

24 hour Medical and Surgical Service 24 hour Observation Service

24 hour Pathology Service 24 hour Blood Bank

24 hour X-ray Service 24 hour Pharmacy Service

4. Laboratory Services

Emergency Lab Hematology

Biochemistry Microbiology

Histopathology Cytology

Parasitology

5. Radiology Services

DR X-Ray CT Scan (16 Slice)

Ultra sonogram (USG) EEG (Digital)

ECG Echocardiograph Mammograph

6. Pharmacy Services

24 Hours Open

Low cost Medical Supplies

Knowledgeable Pharmacist

Drug Counselling

So, in Surkhet valley, there is the enough prospects of Medicine/ health tourism as well.

Source: Karnali provincial Hospital, official website

4.6.8 Local Culture

Culture is a great motivation factor of attraction to tourists. Culture generally represents art, literature, fashion, clothing, food , festivals, ritual , civilization, language, history etc. Surkhet is a rich district for cultural attraction in terms of ethnicity, history, customs and arts. Surkhet mahotsav organizing probably one a year in present days is an attempt to show cases the rich cultural heritage and social ethos of the people of Surkhet. This Mahotsav is even more special when food is served in traditional style where one gets a more intimate feel of the food when served is the traditional ambience.

4.6.9 Provincial Museum, Surkhet

Surkhet museum is one of the main museum in Nepal which has long history. We can observe currency/ money of Nepal came into existence in different history of Nepal. Additionally, we can observe the local art, culture and rituals of the district as well as country and many more other things.

4.6.10 Surkhet City

Surkhet is one of the biggest emerging cities in Nepal which has growing industries, factories, supermarket, shops, marts, shopping mall/ complex, banks, coopertives, universities, schools, colleges, busparks, airport and all other kinds of basic and advanced facilities which are themselves tourist attractions for tourists while travelling or visiting city.

4.7 Problems of Tourism Development in Surkhet Valley

Through the analysis of primary data i.e. Questionnaires and Key informant Interviews of local people, tourists, hoteliers, scholars, old aged people and other related stakeholders as well as detailed study and review of so many secondary data sources such as books, magazines, articles, thesis, internet materials and so on, following major problems in the tourism development in Surkhet valley have been seen:

1. Poor Transportation and Communication

Transportation and communication play vital role for the development of tourism sector. However Surkhet is backward in both dimensions. Though Surkhet owns two

major highway named Rathna Highway and Karnali highway these are very dangerous for travelling due to narrow road, poor road safety, more dusty and muddy. Similar, lack of luxurious tourists buses or vehicles are another problems.

On the other hand, Surkhet is very backward in Air Transportation, although here is a one airport (Surkhet Airport), there is no regular flight from and for the other districts. Moreover ticket charge is very expensive from Kathmandu to Surkhet or from other main city of Nepal to surkhet. Likewise, good communication is another challenge for the tourism development in Surkhet valley. In this modern age of science and technology, surkhet is hardly able to provide even few facilities through online. Still Surkhet is lacking providing online facilities for booking hotel, ticketing and so on.

2. Lack of Development of Tourism Sites

Except already existed tourists sites, like Kakrebihar, Deutibajei, Bulbule etc. long time ago in history, only few new other tourists attractions have developed in Surkhet Valley though we have many other possibilities of Cultural, eco, ethnic, and pilgrimage tourism. So this is one of the problem pointed out in this research study area.

3. Lack of Tourism Information Centers and Advertisement

Tourism centers provide different tourism services like information about touristic places, tourism maps, exchanging foreign currency, information about hotel, air services, tracking and hiking information etc. for tourists. Due to absence of tourist centers in Surkhet, tourists are facing problems mainly international tourists. In some places, tourists have lost even their lives. Thus the lack of tourism centers and proper security and safety have to be arranged.

4. Lack of Recreation Facilities

Recreation is an important part of tourism sector which indicates like clubs, cinemas theatres, park, huntings, rafting, boating etc. But these are very limited in case of Surkhet valley. Therefore, the length of stay of tourists at present in Surkhet is very less.

5. Lack of quality Hotels

Though hotels are of good quality for middle class native tourists, there are no expensive, luxurious and extravagant hotels for rich native and international tourists.

Upto 3 stars hotel like Suva and Sani are established but there are no any 5 star or even much bigger quality hotel than these.

6. Lack of Publicity and Advertisement

Surkhet is lacking the quality of publicity and advertisement of various tourism products and sites in the national and international arena. If this publicity is increased, more foreign tourists could be attracted to this area.

7. Lack of Travel and Trekking Agencies

Travel and trekking agencies have much to do for the development and upliftment of tourism sector but there are rarely 2 or 3 Travel and Trekking agencies in Surkhet valley which are unable to provide facilities for all tourists.

8. Lack of Trained and Expert Manpower

Expert manpower is an important base of tourism. But Surkhet is lacking these kinds of quality and expert manpower in terms of hotel business, educational and academic sector, tourism planning, mapping and implementation sector and so on.

9. Pollution

Pollution is one of the bad quality of tourism in Surkhet. There is pollution in the air, in water, in space, on roads and everywhere. Solid waste is not well managed and is spreading everywhere in tourism spots. Therefore tourists are becoming hesitant to visit Surkhet.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

Tourism industry, being a comparative advantage industry of Nepal, has important role in Nepalese economy. Development of tourism sector has contributed to increase employment, income generation and to improve the balance of payment of the country. Nepal has become the attractive destination for tourists from all over the world. Natural beauty, cultural heritage, Mount Everest (Crown of world), Snow Peak Mountains, birth place of Lord Buddha (apostle of peace), number of lakes, number of rivers, number of streams etc. are the attractive things for tourism in Nepal.

Tourism is important not only from the point of view earning foreign exchange but it also enhances scope for various industrial branches, like hotel, motel and other types of accommodation, restaurants and other food services, amusement, and other leisure activities, gifts and large number of other enterprises such as fruit production and processing etc.

In some of potential areas, tourism can be the leading sector to activate the community level economy. It is a high level production sector in which low investment produces massive gains. Tourism is the second most important, source of foreign exchange for Nepal after agriculture and it will remain central to the economic sustainability and protection of biodiversity. It is found that travelling and tourism is the largest industry in the world in terms of employment.

The tourism industry generates substantial economic benefits to host countries. Especially in developing countries, one of the primary motivations for a region to promote itself as tourism destination is expected economic improvement.

Surkhet is a popular destination for tourism, natural and cultural heritage resources preferred by the tourists. The natural scenery, the rich flora and fauna, peaceful environment, the ethnic simplicity, the rich and diverse culture are the tourism products of Surkhet. Almost all the countries of the world have given priority to the development of tourism by allocating more money in this sector. All the countries including Nepal have accepted tourism industry as major source of caring foreign

currencies along with a generator of new employment opportunities. Surkhet also opened its door to tourism with the means of hilly peaks, temples, lakes, picturesque landscape, wide diversity of flora and fauna, pleasant climate on the natural heritage, diverse customs and traditions. Surkhet provides a wide spectrum of tourist interest ranging from sightseeing, hilly peak, adventure, researches, cultural trips and pilgrimage. Realizing the fact, Karnali Provincial Government, Surkhet has developed Tourism Master Plan.

Tourism in Surkhet Valley has brought several remarkable changes in both human and related atmosphere. The impact of tourism are noticed both moreover positive as well as negative.

5.1.1 Major Findings:

Major findings of the study can be presented as below:

- The geographical setting of the study area is found to be flat. The climatic condition of this region is moderate.
- Ethnic and cultural diversity is the main feature of this region whereas Magar, Chhetri and Bramin are the major ethnic group where cultural and traditional practices are unique.
- The education status of the local people in the study area is found satisfactory where 24.39 % people hold education qualification below grade ten. The highest qualification in the study are is found Master's degree whose percentage is 9.76 (Source: Field Survey, 2022).
- The existing tourism assets are temple like: Kakrebihar, Deutibajei, Siva Mandhir, Ganesh Mandir, Lake, like Bulbule etc. Other attractions are peace forest, picnic sports, ghantaghar of Surkhet, Gotigada view point, Sahid Park, Zero dam etc. Sightseeing, boating, mini zoo, flora and fauna, cultural diversity etc. are other remaining tourism products of Surkhet Valley.
- Investment patterns in hotels are found to be different from each other and their monthly income variation seems greater in amount.
- Tourist duration of stay at hotels seems 3-6 days for domestic and 2-3 days for international tourists.

- The Hotels and communities are mainly benefited from domestic tourists, who are the majority visitors in number. Tourists from South Asian countries are found to visit Surkhet Valley but very few in number.
- According to the field survey, 33.33 % tourists remain in the age group of 30 - 40 years which is the highest percentage on sampled 30 tourists. The second largest age group is 20-30 whose percentage is 30. The lowest age group is above 60 years. In percentage, it is only 2.
- Most of the tourists are visiting the study area by means of school or colleges. Such tourists in percentage are 23.33 which is the largest percentage in this category of research.
- Most of the tourists visited to the study area are found as:

S.N.	Purpose	No. of respondents	Percentage
1.	Business/ Trade	5	16.76
2.	Research	1	3.33
3.	Health	0	0.00
4.	Study	12	40.00
5.	Peace and relaxation	5	16.67
6.	Pilgrimage	0	0.00
7.	Job	7	23.33
8.	others	0	0.00
9.		Total: 30	Total:100

- The study found the main traveling route of visitors in the study area is Karnali Highway and Ratna Highway by which 70 % tourists arrive to the Surkhet Valley.
- Out of 30 sampled tourists 46.67 percent respondent responded food and accommodation price as moderate and 13.33 percent tourists responded as expensive.

- The potentiality of tourism development in the study area by tourists can be presented as:

Rating criteria	No of respondents	Percentage
Strongly favorable	2	6.67
Favorable	25	83.33
Unfavorable	0	0.00
Don't know	3	10.00
	Total: 30	Total: 100

Source: Field Survey, 2022

- 58.54 percent local residents answered that above 2,500 tourists visit Surkhet Valley per day.
- According to the locals and hoteliers, Chaitra to jetha, and Bhadau and Aasoj are the peak season for tourist arrivals.
- Tourism awareness among locals is found to be moderate according to field survey. However, people are conscious to conserve the existing tourism products in and around the Surkhet Valley even it is not for economic purpose.
- Local people, tourists and Hotel owners seem to be very optimistic towards the better development of tourism in near future.
- The major problems associated with tourism development in the study area are:

Lack of security services, recreational facilities, trained manpower, integrated tourism development approach, advertisement and publicity, transportation, sustainable tourism plan, poor food and accommodation facilities by hoteliers for international tourists etc.

5.2 Conclusion

From the above findings, facts and figures of the study, it is concluded that Surkhet Valley has huge potentialities of tourism development in near future. It has unique products like Kakrebihar Temple, Deutibajei Temple, Bulble Lake, Gotigada view point, natural beauties, cultural diversity, community forests, quality based university, schools, colleges, hospitals and so on. Picnic spots, parks and Surkhet city are other tourism products in this area which can attract the domestic as well as foreign tourists. At the present the income generation from tourism sector here is satisfactory but in

the future it can be increased drastically if properly managed and planned this sector which can be the great step for further employment generation and poverty alleviation of the country. There are some challenges/ problems existing in the study are such as, problems of security, transportation, recreational activities, lack of coordination among stakeholders, lack of tourism awareness and so on. But the concerned stakeholders from government, private and public sector should take great initiatives to address such issues and for the development of tourism in the respective destination. The development of tourism has negative as well as positive impacts in the society but locals should minimize the negative impact and maximize the positive impacts.

5.3 Recommendations/ Suggestions

Tourism is the backbone of the economy as well as foreign or cultural relation among countries around the world. On the basis of the findings, in order to promote future tourism development in Surkhet Valley, the following suggestions should be taken up into consideration:

Tourism infrastructures: road, accommodations, drinking water supply, electricity, information centers are very essential for tourism development. So, existing facilities should be upgraded and new ones should be established as soon as possible. Integrated package programmes should be launched.

Existing tourism destinations and attractions such as Bulbule Lake, Kakrebihar Temple should be preserved, promoted and new destinations should be developed.

Gotigada, top of Surkhet Valley is feasible and suitable for paragliding and sightseeing. So these tourism activities should be launched there.

The lakes and ponds of Surkhet Valley are being polluted which should be conserved with proper plan and policies.

Local culture and traditional practices must be preserved. Cultural home stay should be established to promote and preserve local culture and attract more tourists. Build awareness and respect for the conservation of environment and cultural sites.

For jungle walking and jungle safari in Beautiful green forests of the Surkhet valley, immediate action plan should be made and implemented.

New trekking route should be developed for trek lovers in the potential areas around the valley.

The local level manpower should be trained as the tourist guides so that they can provide services to the tourists. Or initially, the guide facility should be fulfilled by hiring trained people or experts in the valley.

Tourism awareness seems to be less among local people. So, the awareness building programs should be organized to make them aware and conscious about tourism and its product.

In modern world information technology governs the society. Surkhet valley has many attractive tourism products but they are under the shadow. So, publicity of those places through radio, television, mass media, social media and internet should be disseminated at local, national and international level. Wide publicity should be made to make Surkhet popular among the tourists.

Taking actions from all concerned authorities for the minimization of negative impacts of tourism in the valley as far as possible.

There is no systematic record keeping system of tourists thus such system should be followed.

Most of the tourists visit in this area is domestic. Some international tourists come from Asian countries such as India, China, and Bangladesh. To attract international tourists Karnali Provincial Government should take proper action on this.

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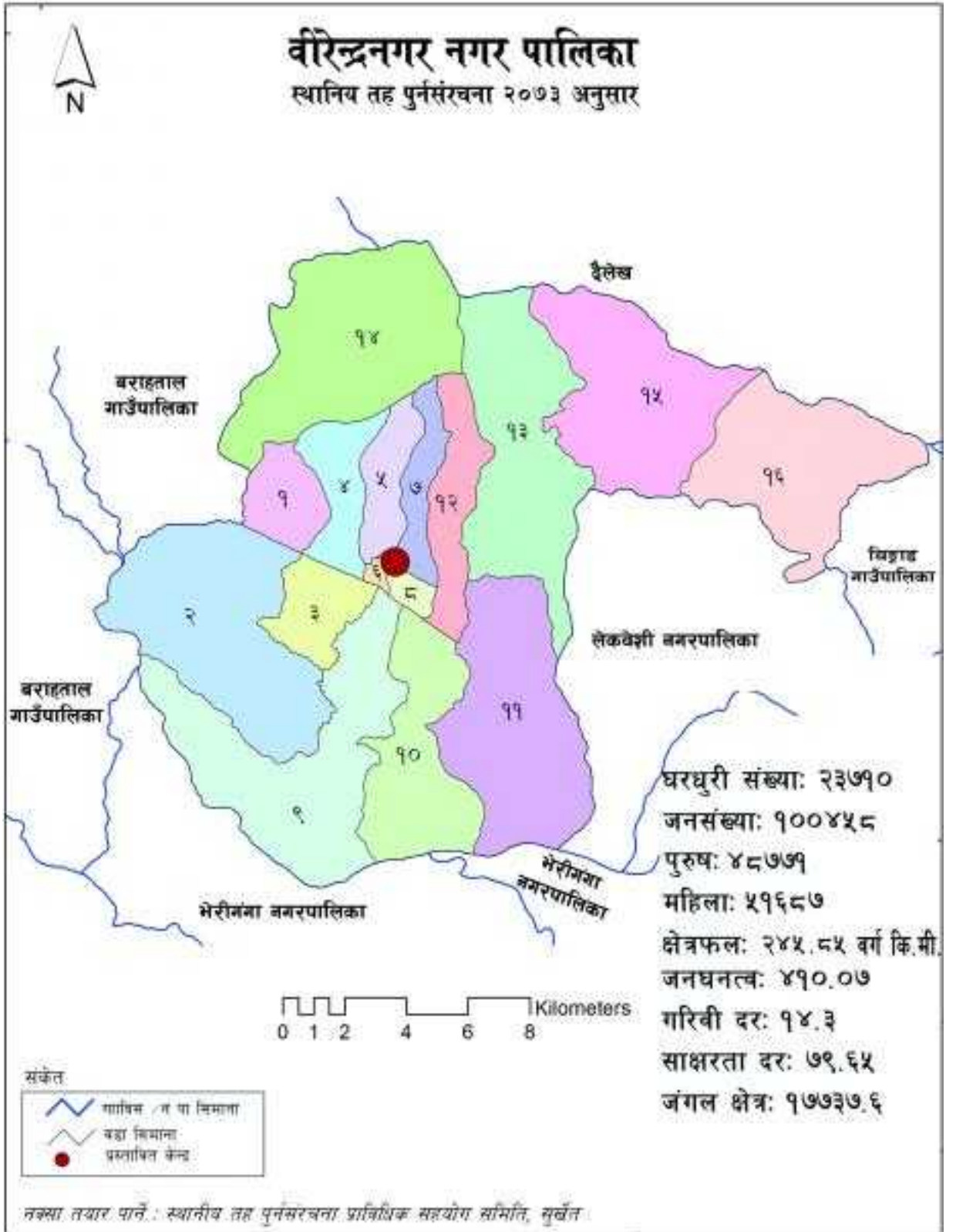
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ANNEXES - 1 (Maps)



Map of Surkhet District



Map of Surkhet Valley/ Birendranagar Municipality

ANNEXES - 2 (Pictures)



Deutibajei Temple, Surkhet



Ghantaghar, Surkhet



Buleble Taal, Surkhet





Kakrebihar Temple, Surkhet

ANNEXES - 3:

Questionnaires:

Questionnaires for Hotel Owners

Following open-ended and close ended questions will be asked to the 8 hotel owners:

1. Personal details:

Name, address and stablished date of hotel/ lodge.....

Name of hotel owner.....

Age and sex of hotel owner.....

2. Which ethnicity do you belong to?

a. Bramin b. Chhetri c. Janajati d. Dalit e. Others

3. What is your initial investment in hotel?

a. Below 15,00,000 b. 15,00,000-30,00,000 c. 30,00,000- 60,00,000
d. 60, 00,000- 1, 00, 00,000 e. Above 1, 00, 00,000

4. How much do you earn per month from tourists?

a. Less than 1,0,00,00 b. 1,00,000- 2,00,000
c. 2,00,000-3,00,000 d. Above 3,00,000

5. Please provide information about the accommodation capacity of your hotel on following categories:

a. total building? b. total bedroom c. total kitchen
d. total toilet and bathroom e. Daily service capacity with lodging and fooding (in persons)...

6. What kinds of facilities are available in your hotel?

.....

7. How much do you charge for food on the following categories?

a. veg lunch/ dinner b. non veg lunch/dinner c. Snacks/
khaja

8. How much do you charge per night and per room on the following categories?

a. single bedroom (Normal) – Rs..... b. single room with double bed
(Normal) - Rs
c. AC / delux room for single use –Rs..... d. AC/ duluxe room with double bed

Questionnaires for Local Residents

The following questions will be asked to the head of the each family of the 42 sampled household.

1. Personal Information

Name:

Age:

Sex:

Address:

Education:

2. How many tourist come here per day, in Surkhet valley do you think?

- a. Below 500 b. 500-1500 c. 1500-2500 d. Above 2500

3. In your assumption, how many tourist visit Kakrebihar temple per day?

- a. Below 100 b. 100 - 300 c. 300-500 d. Above 500

4. What kind of tourism activities/ business are you involved in?

- a. Tour and Travel Agent b. Hotel business c. Tourist guide
d. Restaurant operator e. Food and Beverage producer f. Homestay business
g. Contactor h. Others i. None

5. Do you like the arrival of tourist in your area?

- a. yes b. No c. Give reason, why yes or why not?

6. What type of indigenous culture do you have to attract tourist in your community?

.....

7. From which district (s) tourists come to visit Kakrebihar mainly?

.....

8. Usually, how long tourists stay in your village?

- a. 1-3 days b. 3-5 days c. 5-10 days d. more than 10 days.

9. What should be done to make their stay long?

.....

10. What are the major complains tourists make to this destination?

.....

11. In your thought, which of a following role of tourism play a vital role for the development of society / nation?

- a. Modernization
- b. Protection and advertisement of folk culture.
- c. Better Job- opportunity
- d. culture exchange
- e. Others.

12. What are the tourism attractions (natural and man-made) in your community?

.....

13. Do you recon the possibility of attracting international tourist in Surktet Valley?

- a. yes
- b. No
- c. don't know.

14. Condition of tourism facilities:

Please give tick mark choosing respective option.

Tourism facilities	Very good	Good	Simple	Total Respondents
Accessibility				
Accommodations				
Attractions				
Amenities				
Activities				

15. Your suggestions or problems you see for tourism development in Kakrebihar.

.....

Questionnaire for Tourists (National and International)

1. Personal details of tourists

Name:

Sex:

Age:

Address:

Nationality:

2. How did you know about this place? From,

- a. friends b. radio/ Television c. Social media / internet d. School/college
e. books/ Journal/ Article f. parents/ neighbor/ friends g. others.

3. Which means of transportation you come to Surkhet?

- a. Public bus b. Motorbike c. car d. Plane/Heli e. By foot

4. How many times of visit is this yours?

- a. first b. second c. third d. forth d.more than forth.

5. What is your purpose of visiting Surkhet valley?

- a. business /trade b. research c. health d. study
e. peace & relaxation g. Pilgrimage h. Job i. other

6. How long will you be staying here?

.....days

7. How much are you planning to spend on your whole stay?

.....Rs.

8. Rate the price of lodging and fooding of surkhet.

- a. cheap b. moderate c. expensive d. hard to bear

9. In your opinion, what is the best thing of Surkhet valley specially of Kakrebihar ?

- a. green city b. low density c. Historical area d.
sightseeing
e. culture f. Peaceful environment g. Rural life and people

Questionnaires for Key Informant Interviews

1. Basic information:

Name:

Occupation:

Age:

2. How do you see the possibility / prospects of tourism in Surkhet valley?
3. What have you done for the upliftment and development of tourism in Surkhet valley from your side?
4. How do you explain the history of Kakrebihar temple?
5. If you have conducted any research before or in your knowledge, which place/ tourism attraction is more visited by tourists?
6. How do you find the condition of accommodation and accessibility of tourism in in this area?
7. What are the major problems / challenges you see in tourism sector here?
8. What do you suggest for the tourism development in Surkhet valley?
9. How tourism is contributing in socio-economic sector; both positively and negatively in this area?